

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XLIX., No. 1326. SHANGHAI. DECEMBER 30. 1892. PRICE, Tls. 12 P. AN.

CONTENTS.

Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
The Chinese Opposition to the Geary Act	965
SUMMARY OF NEWS	966
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
Dynamite in Dublin	969
A Pacific Telegraph Cable	969
The Treaty between China and the United States	970
REVIEWS—	
English Mail Papers	970
Notices of Books, etc.	972
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Chinkiang	973
Ichang	973
Japan	973
Kiahing	974
Ts'ingkiangp'u	974
United States	975
PEKING GAZETTE	976
MEETINGS—	
Swimming Bath Club	976
China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society	977
AMUSEMENTS—	
Paper Hunts	979
Special Shooting Competition	979
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Mail for the Oceanic	979
The Leper Hospital at Hangchow	979
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Shanghai Seamen's Mission	980
The A. E. Main Hospital	980
Recognition of Bravery of Pescadore Men	980
My Prize-Translation: A Christmas Story	980
Chinese Chess	982
Notes from Native Papers	983
Late Telegrams	984
LAW REPORT—	
Austro-Hungarian Consular Court—Shun Mai-sung v. I. Pollak	984
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Report	987
Exchange Quotations	992
Share Quotations, &c.	992

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Nov. 18	Hankow	Dec. 24
San Francisco	16	Yokohama	21
Hongkong	Dec. 26	Nagasaki	27
Tientsin	16	Foochow	22

Shanghai mail advices of 19th November were received in London on the 24th December.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th Dec., 1892, GIOVANNI SCOPINIZ, better known as John Franks, late 2nd Officer s.s. *Kiangfoo*, aged 56 years.

At Shanghai, on the 26th December, 1892, SIMON O. DALRYMPLE, a native of Salem, Mass., U.S.A., aged 55 years.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1892.

IN our article in another column on the Treaty of 1880 between China and the United States, we refer to the attitude taken by the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco on the Geary Exclusion Act. We pointed out six months ago, when the news of the passing of the Act reached us, that it was obvious that the Chinese would not allow things to remain as they are, and that there would be a new treaty before long between China and the United States. It might seem that the importance of the Geary Act has been over-estimated, as it only affects less than one hundred thousand labourers in a population of some sixty-three millions; but great events often spring from little causes, and if the action of the U.S. Congress leads the Chinese government to consider the propriety of turning their attention to the revision of all their treaties with foreign Powers, which is by no means improbable, we shall all soon find ourselves as much interested in the future action of the U.S. Supreme Court as the American residents in China. Meanwhile it is interesting to consider more particularly the objections urged by the Six Companies to the Geary Act, on the advice, we are told, of some of the best legal talent in San Francisco and in the East.

The letter referred to, which was published in September last, was addressed by the Six Companies, the Sam Yup, Yang Wo, King Young, Shew Hing, Kwong Chow, and Hop Wo Associations, to the Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco, who had asked them whether it was true that they had issued instructions to Chinese labourers in the United States not to register. They begin by acknowledging that they had issued a circular advising that the law requiring registration was unconstitutional and could not be enforced; and they give the reasons of their attorneys for this opinion. In the first place the law makes no distinction between Chinese who have become citizens and those who are still aliens; and no law can be passed (? enforced) which is intended to apply only to citizens of Chinese race, and not to any others. "It is a cardinal principle of constitutional law that all laws in re-

ference to citizens must be equal and uniform in their operation." It is obvious that no European country would learn with equanimity of the passage of a law singling out its nationals for penal legislation. Again, Congress has no power to provide deportation as a penalty for any crime, and the provision is a distinct infraction of the fifth and eighth amendments of the Constitution of the U.S. As to Chinese persons now residing in the States, "to inflict upon them the punishment of deportation for failing to register would be to inflict upon them a cruel and unusual punishment (Eighth amendment), and would deprive them of liberty and property without due process of law (Fifth amendment)." The words of the treaty of 1880, which we have already given, are then quoted; and while it is acknowledged that Congress has power to nullify a treaty with a foreign Power, it is pointed out that the Supreme Court has decided that this nullification must be express, and not by implication. "Congress has not expressly or impliedly abrogated or nullified this provision of the treaty." In fact, only a month ago the State Department is represented as being surprised at the suggestion that the treaty of 1880 is not still in force. Then follows a paragraph which contains the gist of the Six Companies' objections:—

"The provision is, therefore, still in force, and as Article VI of the Constitution of the United States provides that all treaties, as well as the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, it therefore follows that no law is valid nor constitutional which imposes upon subjects of the Chinese empire now residing in the United States burdens, restrictions, and penalties which are not likewise imposed upon aliens of every other nation."

There are many other reasons, says the letter, why the Geary Act is unconstitutional, but enough has been said to prove the contention of the Six Companies. Not only is the Act unconstitutional, but it is unwarranted, and an unnecessary insult to the subjects of a foreign nation. It is in violation of every principle of justice, and is an insult inflicted on the Chinese alone; while, if any other Power attempted to inflict a similar insult on the United States, it would be indignantly resented. It is then pointed out that the Act

would be used to blackmail every Chinese merchant in the States, as the *onus* of proof that he is not a labourer who has failed to register is thrown on him. Finally the Companies reply with force and dignity to the Collector's suggestion that they might be liable to the U. S. government for inciting Chinese subjects to violate the law. They answer:—

"In response to this we would say that our attention has not been called to any law which makes it a crime for us to advise our fellow subjects that they have a right to disregard a law which is in violation of the Constitution and treaties."

No unprejudiced person, American or European, will contend, we should imagine, that the Six Companies are not in the right, and we cannot doubt that the Supreme Court will confirm, if it comes before them, the opinion of the eminent lawyers who drafted this letter. Our Washington correspondent was careful to explain six months ago that the Exclusion Act was not the work of the American people, but only of small factions and political agitators in the West. Mr. Cleveland's desire would no doubt be to allow the Act to fall into "innocuous desuetude;" but he may act on General Grant's maxim that the best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it; for this we must wait patiently until next May, for there does not seem at present any likelihood of the Chinese giving way.

Summary of News.

The English mail of 18th November arrived here on the 25th instant, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Verona*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Shanghai*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

RETIREMENT OF THE GREAT FRENCHMAN.

London, 22nd December.

M. Guichard, the Vice-President, replaces M. F. de Lesseps as President of the Suez Canal Company.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

The French Chamber have agreed to prosecute the Senators and Deputies connected with the Panama Canal scandal.

UNEASINESS IN PARIS.

London, 23rd December.

There is growing consternation in Paris. A Bonapartist meeting has been held, and an envoy has been sent to Brussels to see Prince Victor about drafting a manifesto.

THE U.S. TREASURY'S PURCHASES OF SILVER.

London, 25th December.

A resolution, prompted by Mr. Cleveland, is to be introduced into

Congress to empower the President to suspend purchases of silver whenever he considers that circumstances require it.

MORE DYNAMITE IN DUBLIN.

London, 27th December.

A dynamite outrage has occurred outside Mr. Morley's offices at Dublin when a detective was killed and great damage done.

MICHAEL DAVITT UNSEATED.

Mr. Davitt has been unseated for North Meath for using undue clerical influence.

[Mr. P. Mahony, Parnellite, the former member, now recovers the seat for North Meath. He polled 2,146 votes at the general election against Mr. Davitt's 2,549.—*En.*]

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

London, 28th December.

Consequent on the Dublin explosion the police in charge of the public buildings in London have been greatly augmented.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

An attempt will be made to involve President Carnot in the Panama Canal scandal.

Special Telegram to the *North-China Daily News*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RAVENNA-CHISHIMA COLLISION.

Kobe, 28th December.

The Finding of the Court of Enquiry at Yokohama into the collision between the *Ravenna* and the *Chishima Kan* is that there was no fault on the part of the *Ravenna*.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, 9th December.

The Government has tendered its resignation. Senor Sagasta has been charged with the formation of a new Government.

10th December.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the following Cabinet:—

President of the Council Sagasta
Minister of Foreign Affairs Armijo
Minister of Justice Montero Rios
Minister of the Interior V. Gonzalez
Minister of Finance Gamazo
Minister of War L. Dominguez
Minister of Marine Cervera
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Moret
Minister of the Colonies Maura
—*Manila papers.*

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Paris, 6th December.

The French Ministry has been reconstituted. M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, becomes President of the Council; M. Loubet remains Minister of the Interior and, in addition, Public Worship; M. Bourgeois exchanges the portfolio of Public Instruction for that of Justice; M. Dupuy becomes Minister of Public Instruction; and M. Siegfried becomes Minister of Commerce. The following offices remain unchanged:—War, M. Freycinet; Marine, M. Burdeau; Finance, M. Rouvier; Public Works, M. Viette; Agriculture, M. Develle; Colonies, M. Jamsa. The only members of the previous Ministry who are not included in the new one are M. Ricard, who gives up the portfolio of Justice, and M. Jules Roche, who gives up the portfolio of Commerce.—*Tongking papers.*

LEGAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

Hanoi, 17th December, 4.30 p.m.

A telegram from Paris announces that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Procureur

Général, is appointed President of Chambers in the Court of Cassation in place of M. Taunon, who is appointed Procureur Général.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Tirard.

THE PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY.

All documents connected with the Panama Canal have been handed over to the Commission of Inquiry.—*Courrier d'Haiphong.*

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

London, 5th December.

The American Delegate to the International Monetary Conference said that he believed America would cease making monthly purchases of silver if the Conference failed in its object.

PROPOSED NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

6th December.

It is stated that a Company is being formed, with Lord Abercorn as president and the Hon. Cecil Rhodes as manager, to construct a telegraph line from Zambesi to Wady Halfa.

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE.

7th December.

The report that a telegraph line is to be constructed from the Zambesi to Wady Half is now confirmed.

A BURMESE MISSION TO CHINA.

The first decennial tribute mission from Burma to China will probably leave Mandalay for Peking during the winter of next year, in accordance with the treaty of Peking.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rothschild has announced that he intends to withdraw his proposals made at the Monetary Conference in consequence of the American Delegates refusing to support the same.

THE SHERMAN SILVER PURCHASE ACT.

8th December.

Senator Hill has introduced to the Senate a bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. A report from the United States Secretary to the Treasury states that the Sherman Act is not satisfactory as the depreciation of the silver in the Treasury embarrasses the Government.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

9th December.

The *Times*, in an inspired article, states that the Chinese Ambassador to St. Petersburg has been expressly instructed to impress upon the Russian Government that China will regard any encroaching at Alichur and the Pamir as a very serious matter; moreover the Chinese Government have just decided to extend the telegraph line to Urumtsi.

THE MISSION TO UGANDA.

10th December.

Mr. Gerald Portal, C.B., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar has been appointed special commissioner to Uganda, and will be escorted by several British officers and five hundred trained soldiers belonging to H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

12th December.

It is expected that the International Monetary Conference will close its sittings on Thursday next.

ANOTHER M. P. UNSEATED.

Mr. H. D. Davies (Conservative) M. P. for Rochester, has been unseated for corrupt practices at the election.

PROPOSAL OF THE FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

London, 14th December.

The Delegate from France to the International Monetary Conference has broached a scheme for the issue of warrants against deposits of silver similar to the Glasgow pig iron warrants, such warrants to simply specify the weight of silver deposited but not to have an international currency.—*Singapore papers.*

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1892.					Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.	
Dec. 23	32°	32°	32°	60°	0
" 24	35°	35°	35°	58°	5
" 25	34°	34°	34°	47°	0
" 26	31°	31°	31°	50°	5
" 27	33°	33°	33°	56°	5
" 28	30°	30°	30°	47°	0
" 29	32°	32°	32°	51°	5
1891.					Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.			
Dec. 23	33°	33°	33°	51°	9
" 24	32°	32°	32°	44°	2
" 25	29°	29°	29°	47°	0
" 26	33°	33°	33°	55°	2
" 27	39°	39°	39°	55°	7
" 28	42°	42°	42°	58°	5
" 29	52°	52°	52°	62°	5

Sicawei weather report, 23rd December, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer, almost steady at Shanghai, continued to fall at the southern stations, while it recovered at Tientsin. Light variable breezes prevailed over the whole coast. This morning the barometer is slowly recovering, but it seems probable that there is a second depression in the west. On the south coast light and variable breezes.—24th December, 10 a.m.: Yesterday there was a centre of low pressure to the E. of Japan. Upon the coast of China the barometer fell at the S. stations with light and variable breezes; and rose gently at Shanghai and at Tientsin. This morning the barometer continued to rise slowly. Continued fine weather probable; light and variable breezes upon the whole coast. 27th December, 10 a.m.—The barometer continued low at Shanghai under the influence of the depression that existed yesterday over the Sea of Japan, and of a second depression which seemed to follow the first with an interval of nearly forty-eight hours. This morning the barometer continued to fall. The weather should remain fine to-day; upon the S. coast light and variable breezes.—28th December, 10 a.m.: While the first centre of depression travelled yesterday to the E. of Japan, a second centre of low pressure passed over the coast of China to the N. of Shanghai, travelling towards the E. This morning the barometer, nearly at normal height, continued to rise. Continued fine weather probable; upon the S. coast continuation of moderate monsoon.—29th December, 10 a.m.: Yesterday very low barometric pressures prevailed over the centre and the N. of Japan, whilst the pressure over China was nearly normal. Upon the coast of China moderate or light variable breezes existed. This morning the barometer remained steady at a little above normal height. Continued fine weather probable; upon the S. coast light variable breezes.

Owing to the Christmas holidays there was no issue of the *Daily News* on the 26th or 27th instant.

Mr. von Loehr, Vice-Consul for Germany at Shanghai, has been appointed Consul at Valparaiso, and leaves for his post by the outgoing German mail.

The *Verona* brought the news that M. R. Wagner, lately Consul-General for France and Senior Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed Consul-General for France in London in succession to the late M. Cambet. The salary of the post in London is 40,000 francs against 50,000 francs in Shanghai, but no doubt M. Wagner has been induced by considerations of Mme. Wagner's health to accept this new post. As Senior Consul M. Wagner was not always as firm with the Chinese as he might have been, but as representative of France he was greatly liked and respected

and his non-return will be generally regretted.

Mr. Lenz, Outing's cyclist, left Shanghai on Friday morning last on his journey through China, to Bano, Mandalay and Calcutta.

We hear from Takow, under date the 17th inst., that Mr. Edgar had taken charge of the Customs there, *vice* Mr. L. von Fries, who was proceeding to Shanghai.

Our Kiukiang correspondent mentions that the Customs staff there had given an excellent concert to which the community were invited. Mr. Brown, "the energetic British Consul," had succeeded in getting the magistrate to issue a good proclamation—in verse—in reference to the Shah affair which was reported in these columns at the time.

The *Hupao* has received news by wire of the death on Christmas Day of H.E. K'ung Ch'ing-fu, Customs T'at'ai at Hankow. He was formerly Senior Secretary of the Board of Punishments, and a Chief Secretary of the Tsungli Yamen.

The following gentlemen were elected on Wednesday to serve as Chief and District Engineers for 1893, in the Shanghai Fire Department:—Messrs. C. J. Ashley, Chief Engineer; L. Moore, District Engineer, English Settlement; P. A. W. Ottomeier, District Engineer, Hongkew Settlement; C. Blondin, District Engineer, French Concession.

Mr. Ritchie, the acting agent of the P. & O. Co., informs us that he has received the following telegram from the Company's agent at Yokohama:—"Ravenna enquiry has resulted in favour of this Company; no blame attached to commander, officers, crew or pilot."

Death this week has claimed two old China hands. One was Mr. Giovanni Scopiniz, better known as J. Franks, who came to Shanghai in the sixties, and Mr. S. O. Dalrymple, a local pilot, who arrived at Shanghai in 1858.

We are asked to make it public that Mr. George Prentice, last Saturday afternoon, 24th Dec., between 2 and 3 o'clock, left the China Inland Mission premises in Woosung Road, to make some purchases in Nanking Road, and has not since been heard of. As he had previously suffered from mental depression grave fears are entertained as to his safety. Any information that might give a clue to his whereabouts will be gratefully received at the C.I.M. Mr. Prentice is Scotch; of medium height; heavy build; dark complexion with moustache and beard, but no whiskers; age about 38; wore a light brown overcoat, brown tweed suit and wide-awake light hat.

Mr. B. Rattanjee, in his *Weekly Share Report* of the 22nd inst., mentions that it is rumoured that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is doing exceedingly well this half-year, and will present a good report, probably £1 dividend, and 7 lakhs to reserve.

The *Pachua* reports that there was a large fire at Hanyang on Monday.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese was held yesterday at the Municipal Council Board Room. Our report is held over until next issue.

The Football Match yesterday ended in a draw.

In reference to the importation of Bob White quails, we are informed by Dr. Ward Hall, Hon. Sec. Bob White Committee, that a letter has been received from Mr. Chas. Payne of Wichita, Kansas, through the courtesy of Messrs. Mustard & Co., offering to deliver 300 pairs of the birds, alive, at San Francisco, at U.S. \$1.16 a pair, and within a couple of months it is hoped that a consignment will be received. The Bob White Committee has twenty-five specially made boxes awaiting the arrival of the quail at San Francisco, and it is fully expected that in them the birds will stand the long voyage without much loss of life.

We have been requested to publish the following graceful acknowledgment from the crew of the U.S. Flagship *Lancaster*:—"The crew of the U.S.F.S. *Lancaster* desire to return their sincere thanks to the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Association, for the splendid entertainment tendered the crew, on the evening of the 19th inst., at the Lyceum Theatre. And they earnestly hope that they may be so fortunate as to attend many entertainments, such as was rendered by Shanghai talent in "A Lesson in Love."

Soundings carefully taken on Wednesday (21st) across the bar at the head of the Junk Channel and through the channel itself gave everywhere over twelve feet, and the tide at the time had still six feet to rise, showing that the river is now itself making this its main channel.

The sand dredger which was put together some time ago at Farnham's lower dock, and is intended for the Yellow River, is now doing preliminary work at Pootung, opposite the China Merchants' Wharf there.

Unless the Bar improves itself or is improved, the Customs will soon find a falling-off in the tonnage dues collected here. The *Soikio Maru* has been taken off this line, and is to be replaced by a much smaller boat, the *Tokio Maru*. It is reported that the steamers of one of the principal lines from England are no longer to come to Shanghai, but are to go direct to Japan, their Shanghai cargo being brought on from Hongkong in coasting steamers.

On Saturday morning Messrs. Payne and Wilson, the Customs' divers, were engaged in blasting operations at the *Feima*. They left Pootung at about 9 a.m. and returned to Shanghai the same evening, having in the meantime blasted two holes in the side of the wreck with dynamite, which may be considered smart work. Each hole is about twelve feet square, one being forward and the other aft. The object of the operations was to enable the native divers to get at the cargo.

Last week a native diver employed at the wreck of the *Feima* was unfortunately drowned while at work, and his widow claims \$1,000 from the purchaser of the cargo.

It has recently been discovered that the *Feima* instead of causing the Woosung Bar to silt up, has had the opposite effect, and vessels are beginning to use the channel between the wreck and Pootung. On Saturday a barque drawing 17ft. 6in. was towed up that way. On Monday afternoon one of the tug-boats took this channel and found nothing less than 11ft. on the Bar, while the depth of water on the old route was only 8ft. 6in.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* left Shanghai on Monday for the river ports.

Those who sent letters etc. by the English mail which left here on 19th November may be interested in learning that the mail was delivered in London on Christmas Eve.

The D.D.R. steamer *Oceana* left Singapore on Tuesday for Shanghai.

The *Mirzapore*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Sunday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *Empress of China* arrived at Yokohama on the 26th and sailed on Tuesday at 10 a.m., for Kobe and Shanghai.

News has reached Shanghai that the German steamer *Vorwaerts*, from Shanghai to Kobe, was towed into Nagasaki on the 23rd instant by the *Esang*, with a broken shaft.

The *China*, with San Francisco dates to 6th instant arrived at Yokohama on 23rd, and her mails may come on in the *Empress of China* due here on Friday.

The *Kaitung*, which was built some four years ago for dredging operations on the Woosung Bar, has been sold to the Tug Boat Association.

The *Oceanic* arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, three days later than schedule time,

two of which, however, are accounted for by her leaving Yokohama on the 10th, instead of the 8th instant.

The R. M. S. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 28th December, and left at 2.30 a.m. on Thursday for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The *Kiangkwan* had hazy weather from Ngankung to Nanking, and at 11 a.m. on the 26th passed the *W. Cores de Vries* aground at Walled Village. At 7.30 p.m. same day she fell in with the *Yuenwo* aground a little below Sanshan. She stopped and assisted her, and the *Yuenwo* floated at 3.20 a.m. on the 27th. The weather at the time was foggy.

The *Choysang* left Hongkong on the 22nd and to Swatow had moderate E. and N.E. winds with head sea, arriving at Swatow at 10.30 a.m. on the 23rd. Left at 4.20 p.m. on the 24th. Strong monsoon and head sea with fine weather to Turnabout, thence to Tungsha moderate north-easterly winds and fine weather, but hazy. Tungsha to port fresh W.N.W. wind and fine weather. Anchored outside Woosung for three and a half hours waiting for water to cross the bar.

The Garden bridge has now been closed to carriage traffic since the 16th instant, twelve days, and the repairs are not yet finished. In the meantime people are put to the inconvenience of going round by the Kiangse Road bridge. Somebody is responsible for the absurd position of the barrier on the Hongkew end of the Garden bridge, and instead of having it in the middle of the roadway, so that the jinrickshas can all keep to their left, one side is blocked up, and consequently all the jinrickshas have to go and come by the side of the bridge nearest the river where a gigantic Sikh policeman keeps watch and ward. The arrangement, besides throwing all the traffic on one side of the roadway which is not a wise thing to do, is very inconvenient, for when there are jinrickshas going both ways, some of them occasionally have to stop to allow the others to get through. If the sensible plan were adopted of placing the barrier in the middle of the roadway, as is the case at the Garden end of the bridge, there would be no cause for complaint, and accidents would be avoided.

Mr. I. Pollak asks us to mention that owing to some irregularities in the proceedings in the case of Shun Mai-sung v. I. Pollak, he has caused an appeal to be entered against the decision of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Court.

We have received from the American Presbyterian Mission Press two very handy diaries; *The Missionaries' Anglo-Chinese Diary for 1893*, and *The Medical Missionaries' Anglo-Chinese Diary for 1893*. Considering the difficulties mentioned in the publishers' notice in the former of these, they are very creditable books, the diaries having each two days on a page with the western and Chinese dates, and a number of useful tables, with special technical information in the latter book, and they should be indispensable to missionaries, and useful even to laymen.

We have received a copy of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha time table for 1893. The Company's steamers will be despatched from Shanghai on Fridays in the afternoon or on Saturdays in the morning according to the state of the tide, and the stay of the steamers at the intermediate ports will be shortened whenever possible.

We have received from Mr. W. T. Phipps, Chief Agent here of the Standard Life Assurance Co., excellent diaries for 1893, interleaved with grey blotting paper, and in very handsome covers. The diary has two days on a page, giving plenty of room for memoranda. In the covers is some useful information as to the Standard policies. The Company's invested funds amount to £7,500,000.

The calendar for 1893 which we have received from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,

is coloured with much taste, but the artist is decidedly more familiar with flowers than steamers, and it is decidedly imprudent to send the large red-funnelled steamer on it to sea without any anchors.

A Marine belonging to H.M.S. *Severn* having died in the Hospital, was on Wednesday accorded a military funeral.

At the U.S. Consulate-General on Tuesday a coal passer employed on board the U.S.S. *Lancaster* was fined \$10 and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly on Broadway and assaulting the police.

For the first time for a considerable number of months, the British gaol yesterday did not contain a single prisoner.

On Wednesday morning, while a municipal policeman was about to arrest a marine, an absentee from the *Lancaster*, the latter jumped into the river from Canton Road pontoon, thinking thereby to save the \$10 reward which was offered for his apprehension. He did not succeed in his object, and the policeman got him out of the water and took him on board his ship.

The unseating of Mr. H. D. Davies at Rochester again increases the Gladstonian majority, as Mr. F. B. Maddison, the Liberal candidate, who polled 1,712 votes at the general election to Mr. Davies' 2,119, becomes the member for the borough. By the unseating of Mr. Patrick Fullam in South Meath, Mr. J. J. Dalton, Parnellite, becomes member. Mr. Fullam polled 2,212 votes and Mr. Dalton 2,129, at the general election.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 19th inst.—It is not improbable that Sir Cecil C. Smith, Governor of the Straits Settlements, will be appointed Governor of Tasmania.—Investigation at Singapore has not confirmed the report of the poisoning of Chinese there from eating unwholesome food at itinerant restaurants.—The Victoria Regatta passed off most satisfactorily at Hongkong; the international four-oar race was won by the German crew.—“Pro Bono Publico” advises Punjom shareholders not to sacrifice their shares, when the prospects are so good.—The Chief Paymaster has sold 10 d/s drafts on London for £85,000 at $2/8\frac{1}{2}$ to $2/8\frac{1}{2}$ per \$.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 23rd inst.—News has been received of the destruction by fire of the entire village of Laokay, the port at the head of the navigation of the Red River in Tongking.—M. Bons d'Anty, French Consul at Lungchow, has officially and completely contradicted the story recently told reflecting on M. Lemaire.—No Chinese or other Asiatic is now allowed to enter Tongkong or Annam without a passport.—News had been received at Canton that Sir C. Alabaster is not returning.—Mr. de Bovis, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has gone with Mr. Mody to visit the Hongkong coal mines. Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins remains in charge of the Bank.—A bad flood has destroyed the main dam and all bridges at the Punjom mine, but the mine itself is safe.—The too well known Count Popov has been having a good time in Mauritius as the French Vice-Admiral Wilsen. He ended by being allowed to leave the colony unprosecuted.—Leo Hernandez gave a successful parachute exhibition at Macao on the 19th inst.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 24th inst.—The *Courrier d'Haiphong* regrets that by recent changes the French element has been entirely eliminated from the Chinese Customs at Mêngtze.—The Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd., is to be wound up voluntarily, and the Directors expect that the shareholders will receive \$18 per share.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama and Nagasaki to the 21st, and Kobe the 22nd inst.—The Prince Imperial was pronounced out of danger on the 16th.—A funeral service was held over the remains of Miss West at Tokio on the 16th, and they were then removed to

Yokohama, where further services were held.—The Government's taxation Bills found no supporters in the House of Representatives, and the Government is placed in an embarrassing dilemma.—There was a large fire at Shidzuoka on the 15th, which destroyed some 387 houses, among them several important public buildings.—The *Zambesi* was brought into Yokohama by three tugs on the 16th. The *Japan Herald* says that she seemed to have still a good deal of water in her, and the pumps were still going.—The Girls' Higher Elementary School at Kobe was entirely burnt down on the 19th. The fire broke out fortunately during the midday recess, when the girls were absent.—The Japanese authorities have refused to allow the Japanese pilot of the *Ravenna* to attend the Court of Enquiry at Yokohama, and Mr. Consul Quin had wired to the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tokio, who had replied that he was helpless in the matter. The action of the Japanese seems so unaccountable and unjust that we hesitate to comment on it until we hear what their reasons are. Meanwhile, the unfortunate pilot is being examined almost daily by the authorities at Nagasaki.—The U.S. gunboat *Palos* is to be put up to auction at Nagasaki on Friday, at the upset price of \$7,000 gold. The purchaser will have to pay customs' duty on her.

The question of introducing Indian tea into Tibet is now exercising the minds of the plenipotentiaries engaged in conducting the interminable negotiations between the Indian and the Chinese Governments, says an Indian contemporary. It is demanded on our side that the produce of Darjeeling gardens shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed on between the high contracting powers; and that a clause to that effect shall be inserted in the treaty. The Chinese, on the other hand, decline to admit the possibility of Indian tea competing with that of Szechuan, which now holds a monopoly of the Tibetan market. Hence a fresh cause of delay, which may detain the representatives of China there until the summer of 1893, if not later. Chinese obstructiveness has, in this instance, been pushed to even greater lengths than usual; for an entire revolution must take place in the taste of denizens of Tibet before Indian tea can find acceptance there. As our readers are aware, the “cup that cheers” is unknown on the northern slope of the Himalayas. Coarse China tea is imported in compressed cakes, which form a convenient circulating medium. These are broken up and boiled with water and mutton-fat, and the resulting soup—for such it is—is greatly appreciated in the valleys of Tibet. Indian tea is not suitable as a basis for this decoction; and a planter who, some years ago, was at the expense of importing machinery for compressing his leaf into bricks, reaped nothing but disappointment and loss from the venture. The inhabitants of Bhootan, Sikkim, and Tibet will have nothing to do with Indian tea in any shape, averring that it deranges their digestions. It is, in fact, too strong, too rich in tannin and theine, to be consumed in their fashion. China tea is actually sold in the Darjeeling bazaars at a price considerably above that of good, honest Indian leaf from the neighbouring gardens. A sample was sent home two years ago by one who was desirous of ascertaining the secret of this preference. An eminent firm of London brokers, after subjecting it to a minute examination, informed the exporter that it was a species which they had never previously met with. It strongly resembled the leaf which was produced by Ceylon in the earlier stages of the manufacture there. With care and scientific treatment, they wrote, considerable improvement might be expected, but they deprecated the addition of another field of supply, as likely to be detrimental to the interests of an industry which was already suffering from over-production.

Miscellaneous Articles.

DYNAMITE IN DUBLIN.

29th Dec.

THE news that we publish this morning, that there has been a dynamite outrage in Dublin outside the Chief Secretary's office, in which a detective was killed and a great deal of damage was done, cannot but be received with great regret. There will be many doubtless who will urge that it shows the hopelessness of attempting to conciliate Ireland, and the necessity for the immediate re-imposition of coercion. Mr. John Morley, however, may be trusted not to lose his head, even in the face of an attack apparently directed at himself, and the first thing will be to discover who is responsible for the outrage. As there never yet was a conspiracy in Ireland without an informer, this discovery should soon be made. Logically, it would seem to be the protest of some one who does not want to see Home Rule granted to Ireland; and undoubtedly it will increase the opposition in England to any Home Rule measure. We cannot suppose for a moment that the author of the outrage is a Unionist; he is probably to be found in the ranks of the professional agitators whose trade, it is hoped, will be abolished if Ireland is ever pacified by Home Rule. The hope is, there is too much reason to fear, a vain one: when Home Rulers disagree among themselves as the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites do, the pacification of the most distressful country is obviously a long way off.

A PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

29th Dec.

IN a recent number of the *Electrical Age* of New York, there appears an article by Professor Romyr Hitchcock on the "Proposed Cable between the United States and China." If we are to look with any great hope of success for a permanent alleviation of the heavy price which we have to pay for our home telegrams, our gaze must be in the direction of a trans-Pacific cable. It is unfortunately to be feared that any efforts we may make to prevent the ratification of the new telegraph convention will be unsuccessful, and that as long as the Eastern Extension Company and the Great Northern Company remain united, the present rate of two dollars a word will be maintained. It seems impossible to make the Chinese authorities concerned understand how in agreeing to the proposed convention, they are sacrificing their independence, and allowing themselves to be tied for ten years to the chariot wheels of the Great Northern Company; and are wilfully throwing away the traffic that they would secure as soon as they connected their lines at Kiakhta with the Russian system. The laying of a trans-Pacific cable would bring a new competitor into the field; a competitor which would, on equal terms,

draw away all the traffic between Japan and the west, and a great part of the China traffic; and the opening of the line, if measures were taken by the U. S. Legislature to prevent the enterprise falling under the control of the two cable companies under whose joint monopoly we groan, would surely be followed by a sensible reduction in the tariff.

In discussing his subject, Professor Hitchcock begins with the first submarine cable, which was laid between Dover and Calais in 1850. He runs rapidly through the history of submarine telegraphy, mentioning that the total length of the cables of the world is 140,344 miles, which would stretch more than half way to the moon. "Such," he says, "has been the development of ocean telegraphy in forty years. That the business has been profitable no one can doubt. New lines are constantly being projected and laid. The last Congress was asked to authorise the landing of a cable on the shores of South Carolina. Another is to be laid from Senegal to Brazil, a distance of 2,165 miles. The longest cable is from Brest to St. Pierre, 2,585 nautical miles. In spite of all this wonderful growth in every part of the world, not a single line crosses the Pacific Ocean. What a comment this is upon the enterprise for which the American people are famed. This great nation has no telegraphic connection with the Hawaiian Islands. As a naval station for our Pacific fleet at those islands would be of immense importance, our government might well undertake to lay a cable there at its own cost. But there is no need of that. Let the cable be extended to Japan and China, and it becomes immediately a paying enterprise. Let the capitalists of this country come to realise the enormous business to be done over such a cable, and they will have it in working order within two years."

Professor Hitchcock points out the roundabout course that a telegram between the United States and Yokohama has now to take; and indeed it does seem preposterous that a despatch from San Francisco to Yokohama, a distance of less than 5,000 miles in a direct line, should have to go *via* New York, Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, Bombay, and then by Madras, the Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai to Japan. It is impossible that all the business of the Far East with the United States should not go by the trans-Pacific cable when it is laid, and some of the traffic with western Europe would also be sent over the Pacific, the facilities for transmission across the continent of North America being so complete, and there being now no less than ten cables connecting Europe with Canada and Newfoundland. Professor Hitchcock continues:—"It may be questioned whether the business would be sufficient to make the undertaking profitable. No person in China would ever raise such a question. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. Moreover, the Hawaiian government will pay

\$25,000 a year for fifteen years to the company laying the cable. Japan will also make a generous payment. There are no obstacles to interfere with laying the cable. The water is deep, and a cable in deep water and on a good bottom will remain intact for a century. The operation of laying a cable is now comparatively a simple matter. The entire line can be put down in twelve months. Should a break occur at any time the cable can be grappled and repaired. Breaks are very accurately located by the electricians, and so wonderfully is the apparatus for picking up cables adjusted, that a cable has been raised from a depth of 2,700 fathoms."

It is possible that capitalists would require a little more than Professor Hitchcock's assurance before putting the three millions sterling required into a Pacific cable. It may pay in time and pay handsomely; but as the present cable companies have not more work than they can manage, they would no doubt fight desperately for a time against a rival, and the promoters of the cable could not reckon on any profit for the first two or three years at any rate. It is perhaps with some consciousness of this that the Professor adds an appeal to the American people to remember that all their telegraphic business with the Far East is dependent upon British lines—which is not strictly accurate. "Not a single word can our government send to an eastern country to a diplomatic officer or to a consul; not an order can be transmitted to the naval officers on duty in China, Japan, or anywhere in the Far East, without making it known to British operators." And he invokes the pride of the Americans, and asks them if they ought not to make their country an integral part of the great telegraphic system of the world, and make themselves independent of lines of communication in possibly hostile hands. This argument might well be used to induce Congress to grant the promised line a subsidy; but it is more important to show that it will be profitable as a commercial speculation. We should all of us in the Far East be only too glad to know that this is sufficiently probable to induce the invited capitalists to come forward; and it is certain that a Pacific cable, if it did not pay at once, would not be long before it would become profitable; and we shall heartily welcome the news that it is to be laid, whoever the organisers of the enterprise may be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves and strengthens the hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and is the best brillianline for everybody's use, being not too greasy or too drying; also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; bottles 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. ROWLANDS' EUCONTA is a pure and fragrant toilet powder, in three tints—white, rose, and cream; 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

7ja-93 67

2

THE TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

30th Dec.

THE importance of some of the telegrams from American papers that we published yesterday may possibly have escaped observation. Under date London, 23rd November, it was stated that Lord Rosebery had complained to Peking of the refusal of *huchaos*, or duty-free passes, to grain shipped to Peking by British vessels, while they were being granted to grain shipped by the China Merchants' steamers. As we mentioned at the time, the right to equal treatment was claimed under the American treaty and the favoured nation clause, the Chinese government replying that the United States had broken the treaty with China, and that therefore the right had lapsed. Our contention was and still is, that when a nation having a treaty with China gains another right by means of the favoured nation clause that right becomes by virtue of the clause practically a part of the first nation's original treaty, and can only be withdrawn as a consequence of some action on the part of the first nation. Lord Rosebery, however, seems to have gone back to the treaty of 1856, or 1858, but under which article the right is claimed is not stated. This, however, is not the point to which we wish to draw attention this morning; it is the much more important matter of the contention of the Chinese that the United States by passing the recent Chinese Exclusion Act have violated their treaty with China so seriously, that it is to be regarded as no longer valid. The telegram dated Washington, 23rd November, says that this contention had come as a surprise to the U.S. Department of State, which had only heard more or less casually that the Chinese government regarded the passage of the Exclusion Act as a violation of the treaty provisions, while as far as was known at the Department the treaty of 1880 between the United States and China is still in force. But, we learn, the Department of State is greatly worried over the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act. That Act requires that every Chinese in the United States shall, under penalty of deportation, register himself before the 1st of May next. Not a single Chinese in the States has applied to register himself, and the "blanks" or forms which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has had prepared for the law lie all unused on the shelf. "Some of the State Department believe," we are told, "that the word has come from some one high in authority in Chinese affairs to the Chinese Six Companies, and through them to the laundrymen and other Chinese residents of the United States, to resist the law, with the promise that immunity will be secured through diplomatic agents of the Chinese Government." The State Department people who believe this are undoubtedly right. The word has gone forth from the Six Companies to all the Chinese in the

States that they are not to register, and as soon as an attempt is made by the U.S. government to put the Geary Act in force, the Chinese government will be in a position to denounce the 1880 treaty with the United States. The first prosecution under the Geary Act will be followed by an appeal to the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the Act. The Six Companies in San Francisco made public last September a letter in which they gave the grounds on which their lawyers believed it to be unconstitutional. Their reasoning is convincing; but if the Supreme Court should be able to declare the act constitutional, and it should be then carried out, the Chinese government must denounce the treaty, for it is impossible that the Geary Act can co-exist with a treaty which says that "Chinese labourers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations." The Chinese government might have protested against the Act, and threatened to denounce the treaty if the Act were enforced, but it appears that they thought it better to wait and see if the Act would be put in force, and the persecution of the Chinese in the States begun accordingly; while the State Department must have known perfectly well that this would probably be the result of passing the Act. In fact, Senator Sherman and Representative Hitt pointed out to Congress when the Act was under discussion that it was a plain violation of the existing treaty with China.

If it was the intention, as we understand it was, of the Peking government to act thus deliberately in the matter, their hand has been forced by Lord Rosebery's demands in the affair of the *huchaos*, and they appear to have represented that they consider the American treaty already invalid. If this is definitely understood, the Chinese government will no doubt declare its willingness to make another treaty with the United States, but United States citizens in China must be somewhat anxious as to what their position here will be. The Chinese government may be trusted not to treat Americans in China as Chinese are to be treated in the States, but Peking will probably not be disposed to give Americans the same privileges as it gives to citizens of countries that do not exclude Chinese. It is most probable, however, that the solution of the difficulty will be found in the declaration of the Supreme Court that the Geary Act is unconstitutional. If recourse to the Supreme Court fails, there should be some interesting developments at Peking next year, for if the Chinese government once begin to denounce or revise treaties, there is no predicting where they will stop; and neither the United States nor any other Power seems likely to go

to war with China for the integrity of the existing treaties, which the Chinese government may say were made under peculiar circumstances, and when they were not in a position to appreciate what they were doing. It is not likely, however, that our government will accept any reduction of the privileges we now possess, as Great Britain has done nothing that can be construed into a violation of her treaties with China.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

It was certainly a dull week at home in which the Evicted Tenants Commission was the principal topic, and Mr. Justice Mathew must have prayed for some sensation that would withdraw the public gaze from his unfortunate proceedings in Dublin. What with resignations of the Commissioners, withdrawals of Counsel, and the refusal of the landlords to assist the enquiry by giving evidence, the Commission seems to be expiring of inanition, but it is fortunately a new thing, and an unfortunate indication of the bitterness of the strife between landlords and tenants in Ireland, that the Opposition papers do not hesitate to accuse an English judge, who has the misfortune to be an Irish Roman Catholic Home Ruler, of gross partiality. According to the *Times* the tenants also were holding back from the Commission. It says:—

"The unfortunate doctrinaire entangled in the intricacies of practice," who now, as Irish Secretary, illustrates the admirable description he penned as man of letters, can scarcely be observed by the most callous adversary without some faint movement of compassion. His bold and original invention of the Evicted Tenants Commission, which he proudly described as the work of a man "intent upon business," apparently cannot find any business to transact. It has heard a certain amount of the loosest and least valuable kind of hearsay evidence, which was at the command of Mr. Morley or anybody else in any quantity without any Commission whatever. But the evicted tenants, in whose interests it might be supposed by the unwary to have been invented, appear with one accord to stay away. With that quick wit which we are so often called upon to admire in the Irish character, they have probably perceived that the Commission is only a little arrangement between Mr. Morley and his Parliamentary dictators. Or, perhaps, they have shrewdly reckoned up the chances of Mr. Morley's retention of office long enough to confer upon them any substantial favours, and have concluded that upon the whole it is not worth while to run up any more scores between themselves and the more abiding landlords. In any case they show both by act and speech that for some reason or other "the pedant cursed with the ambition to be a leader of men"—again we have to thank Mr. Morley for the phrase—is very far from commanding their confidence.

The resignation of Mr. Murphy, one of the Commissioners, is said to be due to the refusal of Mr. Justice Mathew to allow cross-examination, though an Irish paper points out that the same thing was done by Mr. Justice Day in the Belfast Riots' Commission. As to this resignation the *Daily News* says:—

The correspondence between Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Edmund Murphy, which was read yesterday by the President of the Commission, shows that Mr. Murphy resigned, not only because he disapproved of the President's opening remarks, but on the narrow and technical ground that cross-examination of the witnesses was not permitted. This ground has been practically abandoned by Mr. Murphy's political friends in this country, who cannot maintain it in

face of custom and precedent. An absurd attempt has indeed been made to distinguish for this purpose between Royal Commissions and Commissions issued by the Lord-Lieutenant. But, in the first place, this distinction is purely technical, and has nothing whatever to do with the status or treatment of witnesses. In the second place, the Lord-Lieutenant represents the Queen in Ireland, and acts done in his name are done in the name of Her Majesty. It will be observed that the Commission was brought to a standstill yesterday by the refusal of Mr. Tener, Lord Clanciarde's agent, to attend and give evidence as he had promised. Mr. Tener is of course not his own master, and the amiable nobleman whom it is his privilege to serve will not permit him to come forward. The attitude of the landlords towards the Commission, otherwise ambiguous and obscure, is on one hypothesis intelligible enough. If it be true that the vast majority of the persons in nominal occupation of surrendered farms are not substantial tenants but Emergency men, men of straw, put in to keep up appearances, and prevent the land from going out of cultivation, then the landlords have an adequate motive for their conduct. For there would be no vested interests to consider, and no difficulty in the process of reinstatement.

The wisdom of Mr. Arquith's decision to allow public meetings in Trafalgar Square on Saturday afternoons and Sundays was vindicated by the demonstration that took place on Sunday, the 13th of November, when 40,000 people assembled with banners in the Square, and held a most orderly meeting, or collection of meetings. Some of the papers complain that these meetings do no possible good, but if they do no harm and amuse the people who attend them, it is well to let them take place. The demonstration was a great contrast to the one in 1887 which it commemorated, for participation in which Mr. John Burns was imprisoned. The then prisoner is now a County Councillor, a Member of Parliament, and a man of weight, influence, and authority.

In writing on Mr. Balfour's speech at Edinburgh the *Scottish Leader* is rather amusing, but there must have been some flavour of bitterness as it wrote about Colonel Wauchope, considering how nearly Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for Midlothian. It says:—

The time-honoured method of solving a rider in geometry is to begin by assuming the thing done, and Mr. Balfour seems to have adopted the same course in the matter of Conservatism in Scotland. The problem as it stands is—"Given a nation heartily and unreservedly Liberal, to secure the return of seventy Tory members;" and the latest method of approaching the question is to assume that the nation is already, as apart from certain superficial reservations, profoundly Conservative at heart. We may not know it, but we are Liberal by an historic accident, the effect of which is already wearing away and leaving free scope for our better nature to display itself. We continue to misrepresent ourselves by returning a Gladstonian majority, while all the time we are Constitutionalists of the deepest dye. Wauchope is our warrior, and M'Iver our mouthpiece. It is exceedingly interesting to see ourselves as Mr. Balfour would fain see us, but it will prove to very small purpose. At the next election as hitherto, Wauchope will be our wash-pot, and over M'Iver we shall cast our shoe.

In writing on the decision of the French Government to prosecute the promoters of the Panama Canal, some of the papers prefigure the serious consequences which the prosecution would have. That the revelations made should disgust large bodies of Frenchmen with the Republic is not unreasonable. Hundreds of thousands of small men put their savings into the Panama Canal on the faith of M. de Lesseps' character; and their disgust and indignation were unbridled at finding that a large portion of their money never went to Panama at all, but was stolen by politicians and others. Their

natural tendency is to blame the Republic, and it is of this impulse that the Bonapartists are apparently on the look-out to take advantage. The *Times*, in discussing the question, regards mostly the disgrace to M. de Lesseps. It says:—

The decision of the legal advisers of the French Government to institute a prosecution against M. de Lesseps and those jointly responsible with him for the mismanagement and miscalculation which brought about the ruin of the Panama Canal Company comes as a shock on France and on the civilised world. With all his faults M. de Lesseps is perhaps the most remarkable—we may even say the most illustrious—of living Frenchmen. No other man in France is a personality who stands out clearly in the view of foreign nations as well as in that of his own countrymen. The great achievement of his life has been adopted and proclaimed as one of the enduring glories of his country, and has exercised a distinct influence over the course of French policy. The collapse of the Panama project, though it has dimmed the splendour of the work accomplished in Egypt, has not caused France to forget what M. de Lesseps has done for her renown. The Chairman of the Directors of the Panama Canal Company—the President du Conseil d'Administration, to give him his French title—is now in extreme old age, entering this week upon his eighty-eighth year. It is not without a pang that the country which has been so proud of him will see him placed in the dock on a charge of fraud. The action of the Government is viewed with varied feelings. If M. de Lesseps had been brought to trial when the Panama Canal Company stopped payment four years ago, when a host of small investors saw their savings swept ruthlessly away, and when the inextinguishable optimism of the great projector continued to weave new devices and excite new hopes that were seen to be illusory, there would have been a strong public opinion in favour of meting out swift and stern justice to a man whose responsibility, through incompetence or through something worse, for bringing widespread disaster into thousands of French homes. But years have gone by; the story is a stale one; the sensation of the Panama collapse has been almost forgotten by the public at large; even the sufferers, for the most part, have probably come to regard their losses as one of their bad debts. Is it wise to drag an old man, venerable for his years and illustrious for his career, into a criminal court? Is not his punishment likely to provoke a strong reaction of sentiment among a people so susceptible as the French? Is it not possible that the prosecution whether it be successful or otherwise—and the issue may well be doubtful—will damage the Government? This seems to be the opinion of the shrewd persons who are interested in Stock Exchange speculations, for the announcement that the prosecution would be proceeded with has at once been followed by a fall on the Bourse.

Everybody must be glad that it was decided not to make even a show of prosecuting M. de Lesseps himself.

According to the *Standard's* correspondent, the governments of the German States are at one with the Emperor and Count Caprivi on the subject of the Army Bill, and the Emperor was to open the Reichstag himself, Count Caprivi taking charge of the Bill. Meanwhile the Social Democracy continues to make considerable advances. At the first meeting of its Congress twenty-five years ago the subscriptions reached 520 marks; they are now a quarter of a million.

The *St. James's* is devoting itself a good deal to the dissection of General Booth, and has discovered that the creditor to whom the Darkest England scheme owes £65,000 is the Salvation Army. The *St. James's* has several very unattractive illustrations this week, and the following note on Dr. Nansen's expedition:—

We are quite willing to admit that Dr. Nansen, the explorer, is a hero, and that it requires a very brave and adventurous man to undertake such an expedition to the North Pole as he means to start upon next June. But really, for a visionary speculation, commend us to this notion of his of

getting his ship embedded in the Polar ice and waiting five years or so while the ice-floes move him northward to the Pole! Mark Twain has observed that though the eternal movement of a glacier is very interesting, as a means of locomotion it is slow; and even if Dr. Nansen does not mean to "sit tight" on a glacier, his faith in the ice-floes is not much less desperate. Five years waiting on the ice-drift! Strive as one will to see the heroic impulse behind the expedition, it has this deplorably comical side.

The *Pall Mall's* frontispiece, "Mr. Irving as Lear," is rather ghastly, but some of the other sketches illustrating the performance are very good. Then there is a very interesting article on Dr. Nansen's expedition, and there are two pages devoted to the late Duke of Marlborough and Blenheim. Now that the Duke is dead, writers of memoirs of him are discovering that he was one of the ablest men the peerage has ever produced.

The *Economist* regrets very much the appointment of Mr. Justice Mathew as head of the Evicted Tenants Commission. It owns that his motive in refusing to allow cross-examination was to save the time of the Commission. The proceedings in Dublin, it says, confirm the impolicy of employing "English judges as Presidents of Irish Commissions, on the ground that they are almost certain to suffer in reputation either from their own partisanship or from the animadversions of partisan critics. . . . In the present instance, Mr. Justice Mathew, though an English judge, is not an Englishman, and as such detached by habit of mind from Irish prepossessions, but an Irishman who can hardly help sympathising either with landlords or tenants, yet has not the compensation of profound and personal knowledge of the subject." In its article on "Mr. Cleveland's Victory," the *Economist* asks what our Protectionists and Fair Traders have to say now. It points out rightly enough, that the McKinley Tariff was the real question on which the late election turned: "What then," it says, "comes of the assertion that everywhere protection is making way, which has been so persistently dinned into our ears?" Then it goes on to consider the probable effect of the election on international trade:—

That a tariff reform in the United States will ultimately prove advantageous to international trade is beyond question. It will be wise, however, not to expect too much from it. For one thing, the McKinley Tariff has proved much less of an obstacle to trade with the United States than was expected. It certainly did at first lead to a great curtailment of imports into the States. That, however, was largely because in anticipation of the higher duties enormous stocks of commodities had been accumulated, and out of these current requirements were being met. After these stocks were worked off the imports began to assume something like their former dimensions. It was found that even under the protection of the tariff there were many classes of commodities in which the American manufacturer could not compete with his foreign rivals, and even in cases where competition might successfully have been waged had the American producer been content to work at the same rate of profit as before, his anxiety to secure additional gains commensurate with augmentation of the tariff rates left an opening for the foreign goods. And just as the American imports have not been curtailed to the extent that was expected from the enhancement of the tariff, so they are not likely to expand so much as some seem to expect from the reduction of the duties. Then, again, the work of tariff readjustment may be a somewhat protracted one. Although the Democrats command a large majority in the House of Representatives, their majority in the Senate is a very narrow one, and it may not be easy to carry any very sweeping measure of reform. It may be found best, therefore, to attack the tariff in detail, and that would involve a considerable unsettlement of trade, since doubt as to what alterations were likely to be made would cause business men to take short views, and deal only from hand to month. We must remember, too, that the more the States free

themselves from the trammels of Protection the better able will they be to compete with us in foreign markets, and part of what we gain in one direction we may lose in others. When all this has been said, however, the fact remains that ultimately the removal of restrictions upon trade must lead to its expansion, and one immediate advantage we will gain is, that there will no longer be an inducement for European capital to flow to the States in order to establish new industries which might gain a footing in the American markets if the people were taxed for their support, but which could not otherwise be worked at a profit.

The same paper has a warning note on the late "boom" in the Kafir Circus, and mentions that the shares in the two leading diamond companies show a rise of £4,652,000, which "is attributed to the active demand for stones in anticipation of the World's Fair at Chicago, which is, to say the best of it, an unstable foundation."

The *Saturday Review* has a good deal to say about Mr. Justice Mathew. In its "Chronicle" it says that it "could hardly have anticipated that Sir James Mathew would so triumphantly vindicate his claim to be considered a warm friend of the Union." In its article on "Mr. Justice's Justice" it turns "this remarkable member of the High Court of Justice" inside out. It concludes:—

The resentment which his proceedings provoke is as nothing compared with our indignation and disgust at the tactics of a Government who, to serve their own ends, have hunted up a vehement Nationalist partisan from the English Bench and withdrawn him, to the destruction of all future confidence in his impartiality, from those purely judicial duties in which we are still willing, for our own part, to believe that he is able to put due restraint on his political prepossessions—of a Government, in short, who, after having trafficked with Irish lawlessness and its patrons for six years, have now crowned their achievements by bringing English law in the persons of its administrators into disrepute.

And it gives a very amusing new set of Rules which it says "it is not credibly asserted that the Rules Committee of the Judges of the High Court have under their consideration for the trial of criminal cases." We have not room to give the Rules in detail, but the first is that: "Upon a case being called on, the Judge shall immediately pass sentence upon the prisoner;" and to secure uniformity the sentence shall always be the maximum permitted by the law. The last is: "If any Counsel engaged in a criminal trial . . . shall say or do anything which may seem to the Court disgraceful or impertinent, such counsel shall be required to take off his wig and gown, and shall forthwith be hanged."

The *Spectator* has the following note on Lord Kimberley's very sensible reply to the anti-opiumists:—

Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, has shown unexpected firmness in dealing with the cry for the suppression of the opium trade. He told a great deputation of the philanthropic societies, on Thursday, that while he was most anxious to limit the consumption of opium, the abandonment of the opium revenue and the profits of the trade, which together reached £15,000,000 a year, was practically impossible. If the attempt were made under Parliamentary dictation, India must be compensated, and no Minister of the Crown would propose the grant. The direct revenue alone is Rs. 6,150,000, or £3,850,000 in gold, the compensation for which would exceed £100,000,000 sterling. The suppression would do no good to China, where the indigenous drug was now legalised and taxed, the revenue resulting to Peking being £2,000,000 a year, which the Emperor's Government would not resign. Opium did no more injury than alcohol. It is satisfactory, in an age of uneasy consciences, to see an Indian Secretary with such hard sense; but Lord Kimberley will be wise to look into one point. If the Indian Government can in Eastern India substitute taxation for monopoly, as it does in Western India, it

should make some sacrifice for that object. Its action would then be purely restrictive, for it would tax opium as our own Government taxes spirits.

It has a good article on "The American Presidential Election," and an interesting one on "Handwriting and Character."

We have devoted a good deal of room to Ireland this morning, and may well conclude with the following complete Irish drama, given by the Dean of Rochester in his lately published *Memories*, as communicated to him by Mr. Standish, the actor:—

"THE EMIGRANT'S RETURN."—In one Act.
SCENE.—A cottage in Ireland. Enter Emigrant, who surveys the dwelling with emotion, and knocks at door. Door opens. Enter Inmate.

Emigrant.—Is my father alive?

Inmate.—He is not.

Emigrant.—Is my mother living?

Inmate.—She is not.

Emigrant.—Is there any whisky in this house?

Inmate.—There is not.

Emigrant (sighs heavily). This is indeed a woe! day! (Dies.)

Slow music. Curtain.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

James Gilmour of Mongolia. By R. Lovett, M.A., Religious Tract Society, London.

We wish to draw attention to this volume. It is remarkable even in its own line, depicting as it does the life and character of a missionary in the wilds of Mongolia, and in circumstances very different from the ordinary course of that class of men. The objections often raised to the manner in which the work of a missionary is carried on at the ports, and the requirements imposed by outsiders on such as are engaged in it from the apparent standpoint of authority and example, are here exhibited and met in practical life, and in a way that cannot fail deeply to interest and impress.

Mr. Gilmour is well known from a work published by him years ago, entitled "Among the Mongols." It was most favourably noticed by leading papers at home, alike from the novelty of the subject, and the graphic manner in which it was written. It gave an insight into the country and people of which little was known, and the information contained in it was the result of a long and intimate acquaintance with its theme, a thorough conversance with the manners, customs, language and localities described. The present work is of a different kind. The writer of that volume has passed away at a comparatively early age, and when it was hoped there were many years before him of active and successful labour. The materials of this work are chiefly taken from his own diaries which he kept all through his missionary career and which illustrate his life and character in a most striking and effective way.

The early days of Mr. Gilmour were spent in Hamilton in Scotland, a place memorable as the home of the late Dr. Livingston. Many amusing incidents are given of his natural habits and ways of acting, his sayings and doings, his success as a student in the University of Glasgow, and afterwards in Cheshunt College near London. These details will be warmly appreciated especially by his fellow countrymen, who will see in them amusing indications of what early Scottish life often is. Certainly the old adage was confirmed in the case of our friend, "the child was father of the man," and the proclivities of his youth were only fully exemplified in after days, modified, of course, by the experience through which he was called to pass.

Mr. Gilmour applied to the London Missionary Society to be accepted under its auspices, and was sent out in 1870

to Mongolia. That country had been occupied in 1816 by missionaries of that society, who were ordered home after many years' labour by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. Such was the state of things then that it was supposed Mongolia was the only avenue to China, and its language required to be learned for the evangelisation of the land in which we now live. Mr. Gilmour duly reached Peking, where he applied himself to the study of Chinese, and as early as possible he went to his appointed field of labour. It was his aim to become acquainted with its real character, to find out the most suitable place for work, and to qualify himself for earnest and devoted service. This was his course and aim, and the volume before us describes this chiefly in his own graphic language through a number of years. His experience during all that time is given in a most truthful yet touching form. There is no attempt to magnify or exaggerate the circumstances in which he was placed, but the simple statement of them as they occurred from day to day is quite sufficient to excite our deepest sympathy, nay our heartfelt sorrow with him in the midst of all. Not that our friend was naturally of a morose or dispirited nature. Far from it. His disposition and tendency were of the very opposite kind, yet one cannot but see the manifold trying and painful events of his life might well cause fits of depression to come over him, and shadow his life which otherwise would have been brightened with joy and happiness. His diaries written in easy and natural form are strikingly descriptive of actual experience, of deep religious convictions, of strong Christian faith, of full and firm assurance in the midst of trial and distress, physical and mental; personal and relative, and in connection with his work. They require to be read in order to understand and appreciate the true character of the man, and they cannot be read without forming a high idea of him, and a profound interest in his life and service.

What may we regard as some of the leading elements of the book before us, as illustrating the course of our friend as a missionary "among the Mongols?" Need we refer to the manner of his life all during these years? He had to make long travels from place to place, on foot or donkey or camel, from which he felt exhausting fatigue and sore bodily suffering. He had to spend years of solitude with no fellow labourer to sympathise or share in the severities of his lot. He had to pass through great domestic sorrow from the illness and death of his beloved wife, and the return home of his dear children. He had to endure bitter disappointment at the hands of professed converts and others who he hoped would come within the circle of the faith. He had to mourn the apparent small success of his labours while he was yearning for the salvation of his hearers, and seeking and labouring for its attainment. All these and many other points are brought up in the extracts made from his diaries, and where his general mode of work is aptly described, showing his deep and intense interest in the various aspects of it, medicating for the sick as they came to his tent by the roadside, and whom he endeavoured to bring to a knowledge of Christ the great Physician, while he was ever making use of the opportunities within his reach for direct personal effort among those who came in his way in the inns where he lived, and in the long travels he was wont to undertake.

We cannot in such a notice as this enlarge on the details contained in the volume before us. Allow us only to say that if one is desirous of knowing a man wholly devoted in heart and life as a missionary, and in circumstances of trial and difficulty of no ordinary kind, he will find such a man truly and faithfully presented in the work under consideration, and though there will be seen perhaps some

of the imperfections incident to humanity, even in the noblest Christian service, it is enough that the life of James Gilmour of Mongolia is the worthy record of one consecrated to Him whom he sought to make known in the land where he lived and laboured for twenty years.

M.

Outports.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Christmas day happening on Sunday, the usual evening service was omitted and the residents gathered in the morning at 11 for a Christmas sermon which was preached by the Rev. L. N. Chappell. His theme was "The Feast." The church was tastefully decorated with bamboo and holly.

We are having the most glorious weather; the thermometer falls to 32° at night but we have it at 50° during the day—the sun shining undimmed from sunrise to sunset. There is not the shadow of shade of a riot; the rice kitchen was opened on the *Ting Chi* festival (22d) so that all the poor can be filled at least once a day. This decreases the probability of a disturbance. It is said that the officials have issued a proclamation to the villages to the south recommending the planting of apple trees on the hills. This is an advance and may lead to further improvements. Who knows but that the "Heaven-sent Barrier" will be dredged some day?

"When pigs begin to fly,
"Oh! Won't pork be high!"—

26th December.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the devils that stood to menace peace at Ichang has been laid. The old woman of desecrated grave notoriety has had her wounds healed with a silver salve; having been handsomely paid to part with the piece of ground containing the dust of her honoured ancestors, one-fifth of the purchase-money being paid by the Chinese officials themselves. One, and not the least, of many dangers has thus been removed by the mutual and judicious action of the British Consul and city mandarins.

There remains yet, however, another fourteen days of anxiety for these officials before all immediate danger can be said to have passed, and things assume their normal again. By that time all the students will probably have dispersed; many have already gone, but these are mostly from the civil branches, leaving the most rowdy portion, the military, still in residence. The final examination takes place, I believe, in the last week of this month, so we may hope for quiet times again in January; after which will come the Chinese New Year which may, or may not, bring excitement.

The American axiom, "never prophesy unless you know" is, speaking generally, a sound one; but I think I shall be safe in venturing into the region of shattered reputations, and predicting that the students are not likely to interfere with the foreigners again this term. They have remained marvellously quiet during the last week or so, and from certain unmistakable signs appear to have had a handsome lesson which they intend to profit by. True the action of the "heathen" is generally inscrutable, and it is always safe to expect only the unexpected; yet there is evidence, however artfully insinuated, that he is by no means enamoured of foreigners' sticks.

To provide excitement of a cheaper nature and that does not entail similar penalties, they have been pursuing the old dodge of levying blackmail on their own countrymen. Even this, the other day, proved far from a profitable speculation for them; for having entered the hut of a blacksmith, on the river bank, and demanded money, the worthy smith created such a rumpus, that the blackmailers were soon surrounded by a large crowd of long shore dwellers, who mauled them badly and drove them into the city with a shower of stones.

In this *mêlée* the foreigners were spectators only; but they were assured by the victors that the culprits belonged to the same party that attacked the Custom-house, and that they were a very bad lot. So, apparently, the residents of the city will not be sorry to be rid of their thieving *literati* visitors.

The weather is still cold, and the oldest inhabitant has a solid grievance, in that the river is now three feet higher than it has been at this date for—well, I forget how many years he says it is since it happened; but before most of us were born.

16th December.

The examinations have finished somewhat earlier than was expected, they having concluded yesterday, and the Literary Chancellor is leaving the city to-day; so we may expect the students to gradually melt away during the ensuing week and everything should be at normal again by the Christian New Year. As the Chancellor goes away by chair, into the interior, there is no danger of any excitement that will disturb the foreigners on his departure.

So, after all, we hope to enjoy our Christmas and New Year festivities unmolested; and not as the children of Israel built the walls of Jerusalem, with one hand on guard. On the evening of the 28th we are promised an entertainment by the "Hallam Minstrel Troupe," or the "Ichang Snow Flakes." The above named gentleman is the enterprising sergeant of H.M.S. *Esk*, and his troupe consisting of five ubiquitous British sailors, who, as everybody knows, are always equally as ready to take part in a sing-song, as in a sham or real fight. It would be interesting to know in what part of the world one could locate twenty ordinary Britishers without their breaking out in song, dance, football or cricket. There is a problem worthy solution by the united genius of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn.

Everybody here is more or less preparing for such junketing and high jinks as may be obtainable in such a disturbed, and out of the world, place during the coming festival. Meantime a couple of Chinese servants have been experimenting as to how near they could approach the bar without actually crossing it. Having their quarters in one of the outhouses adjoining a new foreign residence they one night during the recent cold weather, stopped up every crevice that afforded ventilation and bringing in a pan of burning charcoal lay down to a sleep that almost proved their last. They were found in the morning just sufficiently early for the doctor to operate with effect.

The ground recently purchased from the old lady of grave repute has now been enclosed by a wall, which, although it looks somewhat incongruous, affords both protection and seclusion from the inquisitive Chinese explorers, and will considerably add to the chances of letting the tenements. The weather has been splendidly bright and invigorating during the last few days, and the strain on the oldest inhabitant has been relieved by the river suddenly rushing towards zero, and assuming a level more in keeping with the time of the year and according to memory.

There are various rumours—the truth being as usual in matters Chinese wonder-

fully hard to get at—as to what has been done with the student captured by the Customs officials on the evening of the riot. Some aver he is still in prison; others, that his release has been demanded by his *confrères*, and complied with; whilst others again report him to be released on security. One thing only seems certain, i.e., the authorities hardly dare deal with the case while the students remain here; and will do as little as possible to him after they are gone; even if he is not allowed to go with them. He appears to belong to a place about 180 li from Ichang.

22nd December.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Not since the fearful earthquake of 28th October, 1891, has Osaka been the scene of such a fatal disaster as happened there in the small hours of Tuesday morning last. The fact of the fire and the loss of life are already known to *North-China Daily News* readers; it only remains to fill in the details. The Osaka Boseki Kaisha is the largest of the cotton spinning companies which have already done so much to reduce the import of English yarns. With a capital of one million two hundred thousand *yen* and a reserve fund of five hundred thousand, it is probably best able of all the spinning companies to withstand the strain this loss imposes. It was not so strong, however, as to avert a decided reaction on 'change, and from \$134 shares fell at one jump to about \$90; this for \$100 shares. The property was not insured. The loss is estimated at various amounts, but \$200,000 is probably a trustworthy figure. But the most serious loss is not in money, but in lives. It is now known that close upon a hundred fell a prey to the flames, and of this large number ninety bodies have been recovered and handed over to the relatives or friends for burial. Most of the victims were found beneath the stairs, that is beneath the spot where the stairs stood. Everything was gutted, and when I visited the scene, about twelve hours after the fire, all that was left of Nos. 1 and 2 mills were the four walls. It must have been a fire of terrific virulence; not a beam, not an odd charred end of a beam having been left on the walls. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that as large supplies of oil are used for lubricating purposes the whole place was more or less saturated with oil. The origin of the fire is said to have been friction, but one of the vernacular papers says it arose through the breaking of a belt made of woven cotton threads, which ignited before it could be secured, and set fire to some cotton rugs stained with oil—from which the flames leapt to the heaps of raw cotton awaiting conversion into yarn. At the time the fire broke out there were altogether about 1,200 hands at work in the three mills, close upon three hundred being in the third storey of the mill which took fire. The number immediately imperilled was 420, and it will therefore be seen that high though the death list is, it might easily have been much higher. An alarm was sounded with the steam whistle and help was soon on the spot from all quarters of the mill, but it was of little use. Firemen were powerless. The stores and accumulations of cotton soon led to the total envelopment of the immense buildings in smoke and flame, and a stiff wind not only prevented whatever chance there might have been under more favourable circumstances to localise the devastated area, but carried burning fragments across the river which bounds one side of the Kaisha's property and set fire to a village, destroying some 34 dwellings. Many of the poor workpeople jumped from the windows of the mill only to receive more

or less serious injuries. The fire held its way unchecked until about 5.30 but the firemen were successful in keeping it from No. 3 mill, a four-storey building of immense proportions containing some 30,000 spindles and completed about five years ago. The mills destroyed contained 38,000 spindles, 17,000 having been in No. 1 mill and 21,000 in No. 2 mill. Awards have been made by the company to the relatives and friends dependent upon the deceased workpeople, by far the greater number of whom were women. Whether such mills are wisely constructed in great measure of wood is open to question, and in the light of this terrible disaster it does seem that metal of some kind should more largely enter into such structures. The floors and stairways must have fallen bodily in No. 2 mill, and this would hardly have happened had iron or steel been employed for the beams, etc., instead of wood. It is thought that an official enquiry will be held into the affair. Certainly an enquiry of some sort is called for.

There have been some exciting scenes in the Diet, and the government has sustained further reverses. Numerous rumours are afloat as to what is to be done, but so far nothing is known. It seems clear, however, that perfect harmony does not prevail inside the Cabinet, and it is quite possible that we shall see another make-up of the cards within a few months. The Budget has been cut down by upwards of seven million yen, and the taxes on *sake*, tobacco, etc., the government sought permission to impose as an offset to the reductions in the Land Tax have been disallowed. Feeling runs high, and even the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, usually distinguished by moderation has lost its temper in reference to the House of Representatives. On the 16th inst. the following disgraceful diatribe appeared, published in exceptionally large type in the space usually reserved for the report of the Diet's proceedings:—

"Alas! We can no longer bear to speak about the affairs of the world. The heads of three hundred! they are, of course, not clay figures. They have eyes and see. They have ears and hear. They have mouths and talk. They have hands and feet, and move. Though their shoulders are thin, do they not still bear on them the desires of the empire? Though their brains are coarse, do they not control the legislative machinery? What responsibility have they towards the Imperial House and towards the people? Do they think they have discharged their duties by being vainly noisy, and uselessly clamorous; by becoming frogs, becoming cicadas, becoming crows, becoming fish-hawks, becoming fools? They cry yes! in the morning and no! in the evening. They support on the left, and oppose on the right-hand side. They revolve and re-revolve, and lose whatever confidence they may have had in the world. Such are they as usual. Modesty and fidelity have no existence in their eyes. National welfare and happiness occupy no place in their brains. If stirred up, they become as oxen and horses. If excited, they become as wild hogs and deer. If enticed, they become as cats and dogs. Without wisdom; without ability; without fixed principle. Only one measure of censure or one meed of praise suffices to cause them to lie down or to stand up, to live or to die, to laugh or to weep, to vociferate roaringly. The desire of the nation has been defeated and crushed. The members are as *honevuki-dojo* and are no longer necessary in this world. Boil them and eat them."

Honevuki-dojo, we may add, is a kind of lamprey which is cooked after its bones have been removed. This article has received attention in the House and proceedings have been taken in law against the offending journal. I should add that the *Nichi Nichi* was suspended by the government for publishing such an article, but the government has been openly

charged in the House with having instigated the attack.

The Enquiry into the collision between the *Ravenna* and *Chishima Kan* is now in progress at Yokohama. The Court was opened at H. B. M.'s Consulate on Tuesday, 20th inst., and was composed as follows:—Captain Castle, R. N., commanding H. M. S. *Leander*, President; James Troup, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul; Lieut. Sadler, R. N., H. M. S. *Leander*; G. J. Edwards, Esq., master of the British steamer *Zambesi*. Mr. Davies, R. N., H. M. S. *Leander* acts as Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Unger, R. N., H. M. S. *Leander*, as Master-at-Arms. There were also present in Court, Mr. de Bunsen, British *Chargé d'Affaires*; Mr. C. H. Longford; Mr. Komori Sowa, of the Naval Department; Captain Sato, Commander Togo, Commander Dewa, and Lieut. Matsumoto, of the Japanese Navy; Mr. Montague Kirkwood; Mr. J. Rickett, agent of the P. & O. Company in this port, and Mr. J. F. Lowder, who watched the case on behalf of the captain and officers of the *Ravenna*. The pilot, one of the most important witnesses, is still detained by the Japanese authorities at Nagasaki, but fortunately for Captain Browne and his officers and the interests of the P. & O. Company, Captain Browne took the precaution to secure his sworn deposition immediately upon arriving at Nagasaki. This deposition was read by the Clerk of the court during the first day's proceedings. It is as follows:—My name is Kitano Yoshihei. I am a pilot; No of certificate 10. I have been in the P. & O. employ for fifteen years. On Wednesday morning, the 30th November, 1892, at 4.40 a.m. Miyasaki being ahead, one and a quarter miles distant, I set the course S. 40° W. true. I then ported one degree more. I then asked the quartermaster what o'clock it was, and he said 4.45 a.m. At that time Nobushima was bearing N.W. ½ mile distant. I then ported ten degrees. I saw the approaching steamer's white light about ½ a point on port bow. After about three minutes I again ported 5 degrees. Then seeing the vessel coming close I kept vessel steady port. After a few minutes I ported again. In about 2 minutes I saw all three lights of the approaching ship. I then blew the whistle once. I then ordered the helm hard a port. The other vessel was then very close and I could only see the green light. I then called out "hard a starboard," but there was no time to get the helm over. The chief officer stopped the ship and then telegraphed, "full speed astern." Within two minutes of the order, "full speed astern" the collision took place. She was struck, as well as I could observe, just aft of the funnels. As soon as the collision took place I telegraphed "half-speed astern," and immediately after "stop." After that I did nothing but keep look-out on the bridge, the orders given about the boats being given by the officers to the ship. I saw what passed on the starboard side sink, but cannot tell whether it was all or only half of the vessel.—Subscribed to and declared at her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Nagasaki, this fifth day of December, 1892, before me, John J. Quin, Consul.

Needless to say the case is attracting the keenest interest on all sides. I have just received a telegram from Yokohama advising that Lieut. Kaburski, who commanded the ill-fated torpedo cruiser, was examined this morning, and the enquiry continues. It will doubtless be concluded this week, though the decision is not likely to be rendered before the early part of next week. Kobe, 22nd December.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickhead, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London, sold everywhere. (5)

KIAHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

The effort of missionaries to enter Kiahing is an old story. The nearest approach so far has been the establishment of a station in Sinchang, where four foreigners are located. It is not uncommon for hunters from Shanghai to pass through. The people do not seem to speak roughly of the hunters. In fact, the generosity of most foreigners in paying a dime for picking up a bird in a swamp, or showing a lost man the way to his boat, has its good effect, as well as does the shortness of the visit in any one place.

The rumours concerning missionaries, besides the usual stories concerning eyes and hearts, have assumed other interesting shapes. On one occasion a large number of people gathered together looking into the air. Somebody had seen two foreigners standing and conversing in mid-air. And a great many saw them, as they said. Near the house rented by the missionary was seen a smoking tree. It smoked day and night, as the rumour said, for a devil—perhaps a foreigner devil—was within.

After the foreigners located here they were said to leave their premises in the early morning hours before day and roam the country, to fire off a gun at that time also, to keep a huge hole in the back-yard for the burial of the dead slain in the dispensary; and the evening walk in the country was interpreted as a search for human bones to make medicinal powders.

Friends of our doorkeeper heard of him that his eyes had been taken out, and several coming in haste to see if it was so were reassured by seeing him with the same almond eyes. Many are becoming reassured and such rumours are slowly giving place to friendliness. The Prefect, through the agency of Mr. John Fowler, has given us a good proclamation.

A company of soldiers from Kiahing have just visited this place and returned with the dead body of one gambler and much booty. A company of banditti. Hunan men it was said, had encamped at this place, for gambling and general outlaw work. The Prefect sent his soldiers to break up the business. The outlaws—who were on boats—instead of fleeing, which would have been proper, stood up with whatever firearms or other weapons they had and showed fight. The result was that one was shot dead by a bullet through his neck, and two others were wounded and the soldiery came off victors. There was considerable excitement for a time.

Sinchang, 23rd December.

TS'INGKIANG P'U.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Haven't we got good officials here?" asked a teacher the other day. "Well, I don't know; what's up now?" "Oh, the magistrate has stopped the use of small cash, that's a good idea, isn't it?" "Capital! That will stop a lot of cheating and rowing and make it better for everybody." "Yes," said the teacher with a significant smile, "you think it very good but it will not last, it is only done for a purpose, and in a day or two small cash will be circulated as much as ever. You see," he continued, "there are about thirty or forty money shops here and in making up their strings of cash, they always put in a few small cash in every hundred to make a profit, and they have lots of these little cash on hand. Well, this proclamation stopping the small cash means a dead loss to these money dealers, and they'll all get together and petition the magistrate, substantially, to the extent of a few hundred dollars and he'll relent and issue another proclamation permitting the use of the diminutive member of the

finances." Very naturally the question was put: "If the magistrate really wants to stop this, why don't he buy in all these little cash and send them to the mint and thus protect the dealers from loss?" "Oh, the magistrate is not willing for that, and the dealers don't want the small cash thrown out; you don't understand our Chinese officials' customs; the magistrate does not care one way or the other about the small cash, but he wants funds, and this is one of the many ways he has of raising them."

The explanation proved too true, for shortly after the first proclamation came out, the head of all the money shops called on the magistrate and after presenting a petition and bribe (celestially termed a present) of several hundred strings of cash, the much despised and much quarrelled over little cash were permitted again to go their rounds from merchant to beggar, back to merchant, eventually to fall into the hands of some money shop and again be palmed off on some one, very verdant or too lazy to inspect the string of cash given him.

What high-sounding articles we see sometimes in papers about the small salaries of Chinese officials as compared with officials in other countries and the wonderful way in which the country is governed. People holding such views are densely ignorant of the true state of affairs and how rotten the system of governing the people is, as can be seen from the above circumstance where illicit currency is allowed to circulate with the approval of the official by the application of a timely present. Those not living in China are not aware that the few hundred dollars' salary said to be paid a magistrate are not enough even to put rice in the mouths of the numerous retinue always hanging around his *yamen*. It is said that very few of the host employed about a *yamen* are paid any salary, but must live by what squeezes their wits can extract for them.

Query.—If a Chinese official is not paid a living salary where does his living come from? If the majority of his runners get no guaranteed salary, how do they live? Echo answers, "Yes, how?"

The second snow of the winter is just passing away, both light falls, but good for the wheat.

Now begins the suffering of the poor specimens of humanity living in the beggar halls. After each cold snap from the three halls here, crawl out the lame, halt and blind, some with frostbitten faces and some minus toes; the only wonder is there are not more members parted with, considering their shelter and covering. Some time ago one of these beggars' roasts actually boasted of a red button member, brought down by slavery to the pipe and such-like indulgences.

17th December.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The overwhelming Democratic victory at the polls last week was a complete surprise to the Republican party. It may be regarded as an emphatic repudiation by the masses of the Republican policy of the McKinley tariff in the first place, and unrestricted European immigration on the other. It does not mean that the Democratic party will pursue a policy of free-trade, nor is it at all probable that the tariff will be adjusted for revenue only—at least not in the immediate future. There is, to be sure, a certain feeling of distrust and uncertainty in business circles, necessarily attendant upon any radical change in the administration; but surely this uneasiness will quickly die away and the good sense of the people will assert itself once more, recognising the fact that the manufacturing interests of the country are not all in the hands of Republicans.

The truth is that a great many Republicans voted for Mr. Cleveland because they never favoured the McKinley bill, and they believed that the election of Mr. Cleveland would be a benefit to the country.

The effect of the McKinley tariff upon our manufacturing industries has been greatly over-estimated. There is no doubt it has stimulated production very much, and in that way has enabled manufacturers to sell goods at a smaller margin of profit. Moreover, cheap raw materials and improved processes have lessened the cost of production. In this way the high tariff has actually made certain articles, such as wool goods, cottons, iron, and sugar for example, cheaper than they ever were before and this result is obviously independent of the tariffs paid. But it has been said that it enriches the manufacturers at the expense of the consumers and of the labouring men. The facts are very much exaggerated. The most it has accomplished is that many establishments which were earning little or nothing before, have been paying a net profit during the past two years of about six and seven per cent. on their invested capital, and this exclusive of the deterioration of machinery and plant. These figures apply particularly to cotton and woollen mills. Certainly this is not much to boast of, and probably a few years more of the same policy would materially reduce even this margin of profit and then there would be a cry for more protection, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The labour element in politics is growing in importance. The labourers and the farmers have become imbued with the idea that protection of industries is inimical to their interests. Now they demand the restriction of European immigration, and even the entire stoppage of it for ten years. Some measures of restriction certainly should be adopted, and doubtless will be. But the greatest danger before us is in the labour organisations. No one can foresee to what extent they may press their demands upon employers. Already the railway trainmen on certain roads are laying plans for a grand strike at the time of the World's Fair, if certain demands are not conceded. Powderly is advocating a closer union among all organisations. The Homestead troubles have again assumed a very serious aspect. The labouring classes fully organised would be a most powerful and irresponsible element in politics and business, and the problem of controlling them is a very serious one indeed. Not long since a contractor was putting some electric wires in a steamer at New York. In order that she might sail at the appointed time he was obliged to hasten the work and he put on three additional outside men because he could not get union men. All the union men refused to work and the steamer put to sea with the outfit unfinished. But in New Orleans, 25,000 men of many different trades suddenly went to work as if by magic. They had been on a strike which cost probably \$1,000,000. Many tried to resume work but their places were filled. The car drivers who had been earning \$50 a month for work of twelve hours a day, resumed their places for \$40 and sixteen hours a day. This result demonstrates the futility of labour strikes against the power of capital and public opinion, when the latter presents a bold and determined front.

The weather bureau is carrying out some investigations of the meteorological conditions in the upper regions of the atmosphere by means of balloons. Recently Prof. Hazen made an ascent from Washington to a height of 10,000 feet. The balloon was inflated with pure hydrogen and carried a weight of 370 pounds. At 8,000 feet a stratum of air was met about 1,000 feet thick which was saturated with moisture. The vapour in the air however decreased during the ascent up to this point and again above the stratum of saturation.

The descent was safely made about nine miles from the starting point. At the highest elevation the air was perfectly still, and the temperature at 13°.4.

Some remarkable experiments are reported from Germany concerning the cholera bacillus, from which it is made to appear that the bacilli may be taken into the stomach without producing the disease and that local or climatic conditions have much to do with epidemics. Professors Pettenkofer and Emmerich have both swallowed the bacilli in quantities without discomfort. The result is rather surprising, but it will be less so when it is considered that it is not always the bacteria which produce diseases directly, but the products of bacterial growth are often the active poisons. In many cases this is undoubtedly the case and it may be so in cholera. The facts observed do not militate against the assumption that the cholera bacillus is in some way the cause of cholera.

There are always a certain number of persons in a community who are interested in noting strange coincidences. No more remarkable instance it seems to me can be found than was published one day last week in the *New York Herald* merely as two items of news. An item was telegraphed from Paris relating that a man had been accidentally killed during a fencing exercise. The button of his opponent's foil dropped off and the weapon entered the base of the nose and pierced the brain. At Fall River a few months since a precisely similar accident occurred, the foil in that case penetrating the man's eye.

There was an explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory in Ohio last month which affords an idea of the tremendous power of that agent. The sound was heard for twenty miles. A farm-house nearly a mile away was totally wrecked, and another half a mile distant greatly damaged. A fine plate glass window three miles from the scene was shattered. The disturbance was therefore conveyed through the air for that distance with great force.

The rain-makers have been at work firing some very powerful explosive in the air above us, and greatly disturbing the repose of this quiet city. For some reason they operated late at night, and their aerial bombs at intervals interfered with sleep for several successive nights. Fortunately they have gone to Texas now. But here in Washington it happened to be a dry season and no rain fell after the experiments. The public was then informed that they were not trying to make rain but only testing a new explosive. I am convinced that the explosions were a success; but just how it is arranged that they shall make rain in Texas and only make a noise here is not very clear.

A convention of persons interested in the Nicaragua canal is to be held at New Orleans on the 30th of November, to determine the immediate construction of the canal under the protection and control of the United States. All commercial organisations in the country are invited to send delegates. Great interest is manifested in the enterprise.

The trial of Count Mitkiewicz before the police court in New York on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences resulted in his discharge, not because of the immaculate virtue of the Count, but because, as the Justice put it, to make out a case of false pretence, "it was necessary to show that the false pretence had been of such a nature as to be reasonably credible," which was rather severe on those who parted with their money so readily. But the end is not yet! The Count has fared pretty well on the whole, for if the charges are true he mulcted one individual of \$39,000, and another of \$26,000, and still he wants more. He is to be again arrested and brought before a higher court. It is said that he mesmerised one of his victims and thus got the \$26,000.

He seems now to be working the railway concession scheme. He is reported as having made the preposterous statement that "he knew that the Chinese government were favourable to having American capital build railroad lines there and that if a little money was spent judiciously the necessary concessions could be obtained from the Viceroy [Chang]." So he wants constantly a little more money "to send to Millard Jones in China." This was to secure the concessions and also at one time to ensure the acceptance of Mr. Blair as U. S. Minister! Let us hope that the Count is not a deluded victim of his own confidence in human nature and that he is not being led astray by the too much rose-coloured representations of a wicked schemer of the name of Millard Jones.

The silver question will receive attention at the next session of Congress and probably the coinage act will be repealed. It seems almost a necessity that this should be done. After the severe setting-down I received from your Wuhu correspondent in a late number of the *Herald*, I will not venture to touch upon the matter of international bimetalism, further than to suggest that if the subject is perfectly well understood by any person it is a pity that there should be so much general ignorance of it, and so much uncertainty as to what can and ought to be done. Your correspondent should go to the Brussels Conference, for I am sure that whatever views he may hold on this intricate subject, he would find some member of the Conference ready to convince him that he is quite wrong.

Washington, D.C., 18th November.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

19th November.

POOR RELIEF IN KIANGSU.

An Imperial Decree states that want of rain this summer prevented the planting out of young rice at the proper season in many districts round Nanking and Yangchow. The failure of the harvest was greatest in Kanch'uan; while in Chüiyung, Ich'eng, Liuho and Chiangp'u there was also a very great deficiency. The sufferings of the poorer part of the population are such as to merit the Emperor's deep compassion; and his Majesty sees that it is necessary to bestow charity upon them. He desires the provincial authorities to appropriate for this purpose thirty thousand piculs of the tribute rice which should have been sent to Peking by sea next spring; and the money which would have been expended in paying for its freight may be applied as well to the same object. His Majesty concludes by ordering that each locality be inspected before any distribution takes place, and that all peculation on the part of the clerks and others be sternly and effectually repressed.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST EACH OTHER BY OFFICIALS AT THE TOMBS.

Fuk'un reports that a petition has been brought to his office by the servant of an official named Wento, one of the Manchu Custodians at the Eastern Tombs. The servant, when questioned, stated that last year two cypress trees near the tomb of the Emperor Shun Chih were cut down and carried off by thieves. The General at Malanchen, Ying Lien by name, tried to evade the responsibility for the loss by putting the blame on to the Manchu officials. Wento and the other officers protested that the locality where the robbery took place was in the charge not of themselves but of the Chinese troops.

The General, however, sent a servant to Wento and demanded from him a present of Tls. 250, saying that if this money were given he should not be denounced; but Wento declined to do anything of the kind. Afterwards Wento made up his mind to go to Peking to obtain justice there. This happened to be at the time when the robbery of vessels from one of the Mausolea had been discovered. When he was on the road he was pursued by the police of the Tsinhua sub-prefecture, under instructions sent from the General. The police arrested him and two fellow travellers, and further seized the funds which he had provided for his travelling expenses, namely Tls. 150 in silver and sixty-two pounds of pewter. It was falsely alleged before the magistrate that these were the proceeds of the stolen vessels which had been melted down. But Wento showed that he had obtained the money by mortgaging his land, and gave the name of the shop where he bought the pewter, which facts were duly verified by the sub-prefect himself. The sub-prefect then got hold of a servant who had been discharged by Wento for misconduct. This man truthfully deposed that Wento had been in the habit of making counterfeit coin, and had in his house the bellows and other implements employed in such work. The house was therefore ransacked, once by the sub-prefect and once by soldiers whom the General sent, but nothing of the sort was discovered. The General next urged the sub-prefect to employ torture, and Wento being unable to support this confessed to things that he had never done. In the meantime the original charge about the loss of the trees was investigated by an Imperial Commissioner, who absolved Wento and his colleagues from all blame. But the General still continued his persecution of Wento and obtained his removal to the *yamên* of the Taotai, where he was sent in irons for further trial, while his accuser, the dismissed servant, was secretly released. Wento, being thus in confinement and unable to come to Peking himself, had sent the bearer to present the petition on his behalf. On examining the petition Fuk'un found that it agreed in the main with the account verbally given by the bearer. As the accusations made are so grave, and are brought moreover by one official against another who is his superior officer, the memorialist thought that it was his manifest duty to lay them before the Emperor. He suggests that the man should be handed over to the Board of Punishments in order that the case may be investigated.—*Decree issued separately.*

NATIVE CUSTOMS AT WUHU.

The Governor of Anhui has been informed by the Taotai at Wuhu of the amount of the receipts at the Native Custom House there during the first half of the present year. They amount to Tls. 36,003.88 on account of the Board of Revenue, and Tls. 37,473.02 (from wood rafts) for the Board of Works. He has directed a remittance of Tls. 50,000 to be made to Peking without delay.

PUBLIC GRANARIES NEAR PEKING.

The Governor of Anhui learns from the Board of Revenue that the Grand Secretary Hsü T'ung has proposed to the Emperor to have funds collected for the purpose of erecting public granaries in the country round about Peking, and storing corn in them as a precaution against famine. The Emperor's approval of the scheme had been communicated to the Board, which was sending the above information to the high authorities in every province. The Governor recognises that it is his duty to do all he can in the way of promoting so important and beneficial a measure. After consulting with his staff he finds that there still remains a residue from the funds appropriated for the relief of distress in Anhui during the past spring. From this

he will take Tls. 4,000 and send them to Peking in the charge of an officer who is conveying treasure there.

Meetings.

THE SWIMMING BATH CLUB.

On Wednesday evening the first annual general meeting of the members of the Swimming Bath Club was held at the Shanghai Club, Dr. L. S. Little, the President of the Club, occupying the chair.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said he was sure that they must all feel that the Club had been very satisfactory.

Mr. F. J. Marshall seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Chairman, in accordance with the report, proposed a resolution sanctioning that Tls. 600 be put aside out of the balance in hand to form the nucleus of a Reserve Fund to be devoted solely to repairs or permanent improvements to the Bath and building.

Mr. Graham seconded.

Mr. R. M. Campbell suggested that the sum should be made Tls. 500 instead of Tls. 600.

Dr. Henderson suggested that a small gratuity should be given to the attendant at the Bath, who in the course of his work there fractured his knee-cap and had been in the hospital some weeks.

Mr. C. Dowdall supported the proposition as reasonable.

Mr. Campbell considered the matter might be left in the hands of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman amended his resolution in accordance with Mr. Campbell's suggestion and in that form it was agreed to.

The Bye-laws having been unanimously approved, it was decided that every new member should pay an entrance fee of Tls. 5.

Mr. R. M. Campbell said that Mr. Matthews had earned the undying gratitude of the whole of Shanghai for the way in which he had overcome all difficulties and enabled the Bath to be so successfully opened. His labours would have been in vain if he had not been able to enlist on his behalf the friendly and gratuitous labours of Mr. Mayne, who besides being a hard-working official and unassuming gentleman was a right good fellow. He (Mr. Campbell) therefore proposed the following resolution "That the Committee be, and hereby are requested to convey to Mr. Matthews and Mr. Mayne, officially, the thanks of the Club; and that the Committee be, and hereby are, further requested to ask Mr. Mayne to accept a souvenir from the Club, not in payment of his services, but as a mark of the Club's respect and regard for him."

Mr. Graham seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Matthews in thanking the members for their vote pointed out that at the first meeting in the spring, when it was doubtful whether the Bath could be carried through, Mr. McKie, Mr. Alex. Stewart, and Mr. Frank Gove came forward and took up a number of shares and so rendered great help. Accordingly he thought the members might thank those gentlemen, and Mr. McKie for his further services as Treasurer.

Mr. Wedemeyer seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mayne briefly acknowledged the kindly references to what he had done.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Matthews having been carried,

Mr. McKie, on behalf of Messrs. Stewart and Gove and himself briefly returned thanks.

The ballot for the election of the Committee, which was then proceeded with,

resulted in the following being elected:—
Messrs. C. E. Anton, B. A. Clarke, C. J. Dudgeon, John Graham, E. Henderson, M.D., F. J. Marshall, Charles Mayne, W. C. Murray, G. W. Noel, and M. Rohda.

Mr. B. A. Clarke proposed a vote of thanks to the President for the interest he had taken in the Club, and for the happy manner in which he had served it.

Dr. Henderson seconded, and the resolution being carried,

The Chairman's reply brought the proceedings to a close.

The Report was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this (the first) Report, the Committee have to congratulate the members of the Swimming Bath Club upon what cannot but be considered the very satisfactory result of the undertaking. Not only was the Bath well attended and enjoyed by the members during the time it was open, but financially also the result has proved a good one. The Hon. Treasurer's accounts, enclosed herewith, show a balance of Tls. 844.28 in hand, from which must be deducted Tls. 200 still due to the Contractor, leaving a net balance of Tls. 644.28 to the credit of the Club. Of this amount the Committee suggest that Tls. 600 should be put aside to form the nucleus of a Reserve Fund to be devoted solely to repairs or permanent improvements to the Bath and building.

As there was a desire amongst members that some aquatic sports should be held, the Committee requested Drs. Little and Henderson and Messrs. C. S. Barff, F. Huchting and C. Rudolph to form a Sub-Committee to prepare and carry out a programme, and the thanks of the Club are due to these gentlemen for having done so. Owing to the short time the Bath had been opened, the programme was necessarily a small one, but the interest displayed in it shows that during future seasons aquatic sports may well be arranged on a larger scale to the enjoyment of the members of the Club. The Committee would suggest that the ladies should also arrange for a similar form of entertainment next year. The results of the various events on the programme were as follows:—

Two Lengths Swim—C. S. Barff, 1; M. Adler, 2; C. Rudolph, 3. 15 entries and 7 starters.

Dive off 2nd High Board—C. S. Barff, 1; A. P. Stokes, 2; H. C. Pearce, 3. 15 entries and 5 starters.

Eight Lengths Swim—F. Rückel, 1; E. C. Pearce, 2. 15 entries and 4 starters.

Diving for Objects—F. W. Barff, 1; A. H. Stewart, 2; A. P. Stokes and Archie Nazer, 3. 16 entries and 8 starters.

Duffers' Race. For members who were not able to swim when the Bath was opened—J. Valentine, 1; W. C. Murray, 2. 4 entries and 2 starters.

Plunge—F. W. Barff, 1; A. P. Stokes, 2; C. S. Barff, 3. 14 entries and 5 starters.

Three Lengths Swim, Handicap—C. Rudolph, 1; H. C. Pearce, 2. 17 entries and 9 starters.

Running Header off Spring Board—C. S. Barff and A. P. Stokes, 1; C. Rudolph, 3. 15 entries and 8 starters.

Dive off 1st High Board and Swim under water—H. Drummond, 1; F. W. Barff, 2; M. Adler, 3. 16 entries and 3 starters.

The Champion Prize—Presented by the Chairman of the Club (Dr. L. S. Little) to the competitor scoring the most points at these aquatic sports, was won by Mr. C. S. Barff, with 9½ points, Mr. F. W. Barff being second, with 8 points, and Mr. A. P. Stokes third, with 7½ points.

G. A. MATTHEWS,
Hon. Sec. S.B.C.

Shanghai, 24th December, 1892.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
To 200 Shares at Tls. 30	6,000.00
„ Interest on Current Account per Hongkong Bank	12.09
Tails	6,012.09
To Balance at Credit	351.43
Dependency—Contractor's guarantee—amount of contract money withheld	200.00
Balance available ..Tls.	151.43

Cr.	Tls.
By Cost of erection and furnishing of bathing establishment, as under:—	
„ Yung-chang—	
As per contract for building	4,162.00
Additional work	375.00
	4,537.00
Less balance still due and to be held as guarantee till July 1893	200.00
	4,337.00
„ Clerk of Works—	
Salary, 2 months at Tls. 30	60.00
„ Municipal Council—	
Composite flooring to boxes, &c.	141.29
Laying out pipe and draining	163.00
	304.29
„ Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—	
Cost of main as per tender	550.00
Fittings, shower-bath, &c.	105.27
	655.27
By Ta-shing (Carpenter)—	
Wooden gratings	30.00
„ E-chong (Blacksmith)—	
Sundry ironwork	11.91
„ Yung-chang—	
Brick on edge gutter round building	19.56
„ E-chong (Plumber)—	
Galvanized iron gutter	21.00
„ Furnishing Accounts—	
Mackenzie & Co., life-buoys, matting, closet, ropes, &c.	92.07
American Trading Co., Clock	3.50
Tai-chong, bath, crockery, &c.	20.44
T. Weeks & Co., brushes, &c.	18.54
Geo. W. Noel, clothes pegs	6.50
H. Müller & Co., thermometer	.73
	141.78
„ Preliminary expenses—	
Printing and advertising	68.70
Shanghai Club, meeting room	3.65
Shroff collecting capital	7.50
	79.85
„ Balance carried down	351.43
Tails	6,012.09

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
To Subscriptions from resident shareholders, visiting and family members, \$1,185.00 at various Ex.	\$73.89
„ Rent of bar \$58.50 at 73	42.70
„ Exchange Account	22.48
	Tls. 939.07
Cr.	Tls.
By Water supply in terms of contract with Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., \$973.19 at 73	272.36
„ Head bathman for permanent staff, additional coolies cleaning bath, slippers, sundries and washing account	144.88
„ Shanghai Recreation Fund—	
Ground Rent	5.00
„ Fire Insurance	3.75
„ Shanghai Club meeting	3.65
„ Printing and advertising	8.33
„ Repairs	.73
„ Shroff collecting subscriptions	7.50
„ Balance carried down	492.85
	Tls. 939.07

Dr.	Tls.
To Balance at credit brought down Tls.	492.85

IN ACCOUNT WITH HON. TREASURER.

Dr.	Tls.
13th Dec. 1892.	
To balance at credit, property account.	351.43
„ „ „ working account.	492.85
	Tls. 844.28

Cr.	Tls.
13th Dec. 1892.	
By cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at credit of Swimming Bath Club as per pass book	844.28
	Tls. 844.28

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 13th December, 1892.

JAS. MCKIE.

Hon. Treasurer.

Audited with Vouchers and found correct.
Geo. D. Courts.

CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the opening meeting for the session of this Society was held in the Society's Rooms, Museum Road, Mr. N. J. Hannen, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, the President, occupying the chair. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul, and a number of his fellow-nationals were present.

Said the Chairman, in opening the proceedings said Mr. T. W. Kingsmill had consented to read abstracts from the papers on Inland Communication in China, sent to the Society, and extracts from a paper on the so-called Runes of the Upper Yenisei, read before the Canadian Institute by Professor Campbell of Montreal, with reference to the early connection of the Kitans with Japanese Buddhism.

Mr. Kingsmill then proceeded to read his paper on Inland Communication, a summary of which we are compelled to hold over.

The Chairman remarked that he must take the opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who had assisted the Council by sending in replies to the queries set forth in the circular. He also wished to thank Mr. Kingsmill for the trouble he had taken in compiling the interesting paper which had been read to them. The papers would be of great service, and when printed would form as valuable a volume as any the Society had ever had. He quite understood that a summary like Mr. Kingsmill had read did not permit of any discussion or even of questions being usefully asked of the person who summarised them. He was therefore inclined to think that their simplest way would be to thank Mr. Kingsmill and those who had contributed the papers in the warmest manner, and to proceed to the other subject which Mr. Kingsmill had undertaken to bring before them that night.

Mr. Kingsmill then said that in a meeting of the Society held there in March last, Dr. Macg-wan, who had just returned from a tour in the North of Asia, told them some stories with regard to certain inscriptions which occurred on the waters of the Upper Yenisei, and one of which it seemed he had seen himself. He described those remains as Runes, which led to a very interesting discussion, more especially as it was known that the regions about the upper-waters of the Jaxartes had been peopled about the dawn of history by certain Gothic tribes, and it was supposed that these remains certainly found on the Yenisei were really allied with the Runic inscriptions so common in the Northern parts of Europe, and more especially in Scandinavia. He (Mr. Kingsmill) had found amongst the transactions of the Canadian Institute a highly interesting account of those inscriptions by Dr. John Campbell, Professor in the Presbyterian College of Montreal, portions of which he proceeded to read as follows:—

“A wonderfully interesting class of inscriptions, hardly known beyond scientific circles within the bounds of the Russian Empire, is that of the so-called Runic monuments of Siberia, and notably of that part of it which is watered by the Yenisei and its tributaries. Several years ago, Mr. Vl. Youferoff of the

Imperial Geographical Society at St. Petersburg made, from all available sources published and unpublished, a collection of trustworthy copies of these documents, which I have in my possession, translations of which will be found in my forthcoming book *The Hittite Track in the East*. But, in the winter of 1889, I had the satisfaction of receiving, from the Archaeological Society of Finland, a folio volume consisting of 52 pages of letterpress and 8 photographs of inscriptions. Of the first part, 17 pages are taken up with a historical account of the discovery of the monuments, illustrated with 14 well-executed engravings; the rest is a representation by the formulated syllabary of 32 complete documents awaiting the zeal of the epigrapher. Such a treasury of ancient Siberian lore never before lay open to the gaze of the historical explorer. The preface may be trusted to tell the tale of the book, which, I may say for the comfort of students, is written in French.

'The importance, for the archaeology and history of Central Asia, of the inscriptions discovered upon raised stones and upon the rocks of the upper Yenisei, has given to the Archaeological Society of Finland, the thought of taking the initiative in collecting these inscriptions and in publishing them for scientific ends. Although the work of collection is not yet completed, the society has been unwilling to deprive orientalists of the inscriptions already brought together by the expedition formed for this purpose. This will also explain the incomplete state in which this publication appears. At the time of the work's preparation, the need of possessing photographs taken directly from the inscriptions was deeply felt, for the squeezes made with prepared moist paper could only be made use of in the absence of anything better for the photographic reproduction of the inscriptions. For the same reason, in the text edited by Mr. J. R. Aspelin, State Archaeologist, who took the initiative in collecting the inscriptions, and has taken part, as their chief, in the two expeditions, the writer has limited himself to speaking of the interest which the inscriptions have so far excited. After a first copy of the squeezes, a work in which Mr. Aspelin was able to take part prior to setting out upon the third expedition, Professor O. Donner has kindly undertaken to charge himself with the task of publishing these inscriptions.'

Exceedingly valuable as is Mr. Aspelin's historical introduction, the most complete thing of its kind ever undertaken, its numerous details can hardly be of interest to the general student. The first inscription discovered was on an upright dressed stone, sixteen feet in height, two feet wide and a foot thick, found on the borders of the Obiut, a tributary of the Abakan, by D. G. Messerschmidt in 1731. Messerschmidt, a young naturalist of Dantzic, was then making a tour of exploration in Siberia by order of Peter the Great. In the course of his travels, he fell in with Captain Tabbert, better known by his later title of nobility, Strahlenberg, and it is to the latter's work on the northern and eastern part of Europe and Asia that the world is indebted for an account of Messerschmidt's labours. This work, containing representations of a few other inscriptions, was published in 1730. Little more was effected in the field of Siberian written monuments till the end of the century, when the Empress Catherine II ordered search to be made for inscriptions, several of which were found and copied by Pallas in the editions of his *Neue Nordische Beytraege*. From 1818 onwards, George Spassky, Superintendent of Mines, betook himself seriously to the task of collecting these documents, new copies of which he published in the *Siberian Messenger*, and more lately and correctly in the *Journal of the Imperial Geographical Society* at St. Petersburg. Klaproth, Castren, and Prince Kostreff, continued the work of exploration, but zeal finally died away; and, according to Mr. Aspelin, from 1860 to 1870 nothing at all was done to rescue the ancient records. Since 1870, Siberian studies have revived in the hands of Messrs. Popoff, Adrianoff, Potanin, and other explorers, through the museum of Minousinsk founded in 1874 by Martianoff; through the Russian Archaeological Commission, and Geographical Society; and, far from least, through the Archaeological Society of Finland, and its indefatigable Director, Mr. Aspelin,

whose published work brings the story of Siberian explorations almost to date.

The Yeniseian, or more generically, the Siberian, inscriptions are, with one obscure exception, that on a fragment of bronze plate supposed to have been a Chinese mirror, engraved upon stones and rocks, the latter almost always overhanging rivers or streams. They are written or unwritten, the first consisting of regular lines of apparently alphabetic characters, the second being pictographs differing little from those depicted in many parts of the American continent. To the pictorial class, which has no hieroglyphic connection whatsoever, the rock inscriptions chiefly belong; but innumerable stones scattered over the once habitable area of Siberia contain representations rudely executed of men and animals, of hunting and pastoral scenes. Acts of individual warfare are sometimes portrayed, and illustrations of copper cauldrons with human figures dancing round them are supposed to connect with northern magic. A finer kind of sculpture, sometimes in intaglio, but oftener in bold relief approaching the statuesque, appears generally in connection with the written character. When it represents the human features, it was evidently intended as a portrait of the occupant of the grave mound over which the stone that bears it was originally reared. Some sepulchral stones are void of ornament; on others there are reindeer and other animal effigies; and on others the portrayed face is so barely and grotesquely human that it may be regarded as an object of idolatrous worship. The number of stones engraved with written characters, accompanied or unaccompanied with other ornamentation, is probably but little over forty, of which Mr. Aspelin figures thirty-two. It does not necessarily follow that all of these, whether found in a standing position or lying flat upon the surface of the ground, are sepulchral in character. Some contain Buddhist emblems and, were I to anticipate the results of personal decipherment, it would appear that several of them are inscribed with proclamations relating to the worship of Gotama, which were probably engraved on portions of religious buildings that have fallen to decay.

The Yenisei country is one of thick strewn mounds, mounds by no means so ambitious in size and variation of outline as many of those which are scattered over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; but, in so far as they are sepulchral, of the same nature, the chambered tumulus of Asia being identical with that of America, even to its cinder layers, its log walls, and its birch bark coverings. The Russian archaeologists trace the continuity of the Siberian mounds and sculptures from the ancient Scythic region north of the Black Sea, through the Caucasus and the shores of the Caspian, onward to the Yenisei. Their conjectures as to the origin of the old civilisation these represent, and especially as to the derivation of the Siberian runes, have been numerous and varied. Much of Mr. Aspelin's introduction is taken up with the history of these diverse theories.

The language of the inscriptions being *a priori* unknown, the history they record a blank, without the aid of a bilingual, however brief, no guess work, ever so brilliant, could lead the student to a consistent lexical and grammatical interpretation of them in a well known oriental tongue. That tongue is the Japanese, in a dialect varying but little from the written or literary speech of the present day. The suggestions of Strahlenberg and other writers, that the Siberian characters are related to those of the Sinaitic and Etruscan, of the Parthian and Devanagari, inscriptions, and that they were carried by the Kitan in a modified form into Corea, are justifiable by the linguistic and historical facts which all of these documents unfold, when the key that unlocks the door of long Siberian silence is applied in turn to them.

Literal translation of No. XX. according to M. Youferoff's version.

Part I. *Mekuba tobai: mito Metome: iku Mekuba*
Mekuba's consort: king Metome: buries Mekuba
Kado: mi: toji tachi: abatta ba imi doku buji tsuka
door: behold: shut stands: defended may malice injury safe tomb.

Sagota Yobakame, chijitashita: mo Shidzuta
Sagota Yobakame ruler under: even Shidzuta
Raba name Buda: bai to gukumomi
Raba people Budha: priest company learned
Keiku kudatta
grand has committed.

Part II. *Ta: giri ga fuju*
who: righteousness of bereft
toji tsuka: saido tojiku
closed tomb: a second time uncloses
yame tobai: mito Sagota tsu—
widow's consort: King Sagota's successor
gi: mito Shidzuta kubiri beku de
King Shidzuta hang should not.

Freely: 'Mekuba buries king Metome, Mekuba's consort. Behold! the door stands shut; may the tomb be kept free from injury. Sagota's subordinate ruler of Yobakami, even Shidzuta, has committed the guardianship to the learned company of Budha's priests of the Raba people.

'He, who, bereft of righteousness, forces open the closed tomb, the consort of the widow, the successor of King Sagota, King Shidzuta, ought he not to hang?'

The full text of over twenty Siberian inscriptions, including those under consideration, will be found in my forthcoming work *The Hittite Track in the East*, accompanied by an account of the discovery of the phonetic values of the characters, and ample grammatical notes. I have, however, thought it wise to forestall the information therein contained, by appending lexical and grammatical notes to the inscriptions dealt with in this paper, using for that purpose Dr. Hepburn *Japanese Dictionary* and Mr. Aston's *Grammar of the Japanese Written Language*. As the writers of the Siberian character were really the most important element that subsequently, in their descendants, occupied the Japanese Islands, it almost necessarily follows that their history has a place in the Japanese annals, which, however, like most ancient documents dealing with the period of a nation's infancy, are silent concerning the story of migration, although Japanese writers are not wanting to derive their race from northern India. For the history, therefore, I make use of Titsingh's translation of the *Nipon O Dai Ichi Ran*, or *Annals of the Emperors of Japan*. In *The Hittite Track in the East*, this history will be further elucidated by chronologically anterior data furnished by Indian Buddhist inscriptions and native histories, and by materials contributed in the annals of the Chinese dynasties, and in the *San Koki Tsu Ran To Suts*, so far as it relates to the peninsula of Corea.

The oldest and most important royal name in the inscriptions which have been under consideration is that of King Sagota. In other inscriptions, he and his successors are called Kings of the Kita in various divisions, such as the Raba-kita and the Yoba-kita. These are the Khitan of the Chinese historians, who are said to have occupied northern China from before the middle of the tenth century until 1123 A. D. One of the earliest Khitan emperors of China, from whose dynastic title Marco Polo picked up the name Cathay, was She-King-Tang, the founder of the sub-dynasty of the How-Tsin in 936. His successor was Tse-wang or Chuh-Te, and his, Le-Tsung-e, who is called a prince of How. She-King-Tang, a brave general and a wise administrator, adopted the name of Kaou-Tsoo. In more than one Siberian inscription, the successor of Sagota is called Dzuta or Shidzuta, a name sufficiently like that of Chuh-Te, the successor of She-King-Tang, to demand attention. The ancestry of Shekingtang or Sheketang is not given by the Chinese historians, who represent him as a man of low extraction, but his immediate predecessors were Mingtsung and his son Minte. It is very evident that the Leatous, Hows, and Khitan, under Sheketang and Chuh-te, are the people, who, in the end of the fifth century, dwelt between the Obi and the Yenisei in Siberia; but Sheketang and Chuh-te belong, according to the Chinese annals, to the first half of the tenth century. Yet the Khitan were in Liaou-Tung long before, for the historians of Corea state that they took possession of the northern part of that peninsula between 684 and 689, or 250 years earlier, although still 200 years later than the dated inscription of Sagota. The

Khitan were strangers, invaders, and conquerors of China, whither they brought not only their customs, language, and religion, but also their annals, including the names of their former kings, Sagota and Dzuta. The Chinese historians, without question, copied the names of these and other kings, buried under Siberian tumuli, with some facts of their reigns, as if they had been rulers in the Celestial Empire, equally with their successors of four centuries later. There may, of course, have been a later Sagota with a son or successor Dzuta, named after those of Siberia, for the tendency of the Khitan is to repeat names of illustrious persons from generation to generation, but the probability is that these Siberian kings are the Chinese Sheketang and Chuhete of the Khitan.

A discussion took place in which Mr. C. H. Dallas and Mr. Hayashi discussed the probabilities of the identity of Genghis Khan with the Japanese hero Mianomoto, and Mr. Von Möllendorf contested the idea that the Hittites were identical with the people who left these runic inscriptions.

The proceedings then terminated.

Amusement.

THE PAPER HUNTS.

Saturday's hunt, as is usual perhaps for the runs in the Hongkw country, attracted but comparatively few spectators to the start, whilst many who would otherwise have been present to witness the finish did not calculate on such a short hunt, and arrived too late. Messrs. Read and Middleton, the light and heavy-weight winners respectively of the previous hunt, who laid the paper, selected a course in the Upper Hongkw country which afforded plenty of big jumping, and to get over which in anything like style required that the rider should be well mounted. It was a fairly clean hunt, and the only noticeable accident was to the younger Mr. Sampson, who, when about two-thirds of the way had been covered, fell and was kicked by his pony. The start was from the Stone Bridge, Sioza village, and the course, measuring about six miles, ended near the Rifle Butts. The first to appear in sight of the flags was Mr. Renny on *Bendigo*, followed by Mr. Midwood on *Violent*, with Mr. Crane next on *Smuggler*, rapidly overhauling the leaders. Judging from the pace the last mentioned pony had on it looked as if he had the race well in hand. At the last jump *Bendigo* hesitated and *Smuggler* swerving rapidly, shot his rider into the ditch. *Bendigo*, however, took the jump in good style and won, Mr. Midwood coming in second, and Mr. Hegnauer on *Nonpareil* third. Though short, the ride was a very pleasant one, and at the finish the participants in it were able to appreciate as greatly as ever the thoughtful kindness of Mr. Barnes Dallas, with his excellent punch.

The Christmas (extra) hunt which took place on Monday was remarkably in the first place for its length, and pace. From start to finish it was of a thoroughgoing character, and this, coupled with the distance covered, made it a severe effort upon both riders and ponies. The meet took place in the E-wo Paddock, near Trefancho, on the Soochow Creek, and attracted a particularly numerous body of spectators, who canvassed with the keenest zest the possibilities of the contest. The starters numbered some 57, so that there was plenty of scope for the critics to discuss the ponies,—and perhaps the riders as well. Amongst the ponies competing for the first time this season was *Guarantee*, his owner, Mr. Souter, having we are glad to say recovered from the effects of his accident. Mr. Frank Maitland, the popular Master, had been to no ordinary pains in the selection of the course, and rumour had it that he had traversed it thrice before deciding upon

its ultimate direction. The first jump was the somewhat formidable one over which the third hunt of the season finished, and around it a goodly number of onlookers had taken up position to see it negotiated. The paper then took somewhat of a zig-zag route to the Island gallop where the paper was overrun by Mr. Crawford on *Venture*. It was then found leading back to the little round before the Island Wade, and then turning sharp to the right led on to the Jessfield Road near the Cow Bridge, but on the other side of the Creek. After a short check the scent was picked up by Mr. Dallas, on a griffin, and followed between the Cow Bridge and Unkaza, on over the Fahiwa Creek, across Burkill's dry jumps to Drummond's Water, down the old handicap line to the back of Sicawei by Blydenburgh's Turn. The Sicawei Road was crossed after this, the paper keeping clear of the graveyards, and over the big grave near the Granite Road. Then for a short distance it traversed the handicap course, over Black Auster's, turned sharp to the right along the path leading on to the Sicawei Road, which was crossed again near the Clatter Bridge. After crossing the jump over which the first hunt of the season finished, the pace quickened decidedly. The first over the jump was Mr. Crawford on *Venture*, with Mr. A. W. Burkill on *Campdown* second, *Kismet* third and Mr. Rane on *Smuggler* next. Just after the flags were sighted and the race home commenced in earnest, *Smuggler* worked into second place, with *Venture* leading, but a little later dropped back, and the finish near Shing Dah's stable on the Jessfield Road was in the following order:—Mr. Crawford (*Venture*), first; Mr. A. W. Burkill (*Campdown*) second; Mr. Armstrong (*Eccles*) third; Mr. Crane (*Smuggler*) fourth; Mr. Hegnauer on a griffin fifth; and either Mr. J. Liddell (*Oliver Cromwell*) or Mr. Middleton (*Kingcraft*) sixth. To one or the other of the last named pair the heavy-weight honours will fall, the final decision not having been announced by the Judges. As was only to be expected in the course of such a hunt, several riders came to grief. Mr. Malherbe had a very nasty fall just before Black Auster's and lay for some little time in a stunned condition. Mr. Midwood had the misfortune to lose his pony, and did not recover it until late at night. Before closing our notice of what was a most pleasurable hunt, we must just utter a word of regret that one rider at the start should have allowed his excitement to affect his language. Language, which to say the least is florid, can well be spared upon such occasions of friendly rivalry, but when it is within earshot of ladies it is doubly offensive and reprehensible.

SPECIAL SHOOTING COMPETITION.

A rifle competition of a rather novel description, and quite new to Shanghai, was competed for by members of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force on the morning of Thursday. The conditions were as follows:—Each competitor fired seven rounds at 200, 300, and 500 yards, with a rifle handed to him. No point (except black) on back or foresight was allowed. No lines on backsight other than Government Regulation; no vernier or windgauge allowed to be used. Each competitor fired with a different rifle at each range, which made the test the more difficult. The rifles used had never been fired with by any of the competitors before, and taking all these conditions, and the fact of the hazy morning, with a strong wind blowing from the left, the scores may be considered good. A competition of this sort might be introduced into the S. M. V. C. meetings with good result. There was five prizes, all of which were presented by the Chief Inspector. The first was a clock, thermometer, barometer and ink-

stand combined, which was won by P. S. T. Macdonald; the second, a barometer and thermometer won by P. S. Ross; and the third, a silver-mounted walking stick won by S. C. J. M. Donald. The next two prizes, a Bisley scoring book, and a silver-mounted Malacca cane, were given to the two youngest members of the Shooting Club, P. C. Champion, and P. C. Lowrieson.

The scores over forty were:—

	20 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
P. S. Macdonald, T. 245445-26	2423325-21	2455554-39	77	
" Ross	2215535-26	2255334-24	3422439-21	71
P. C. McDonald, J. 2455545-26	2422224-18	2454426-20	70	
C. I. Cameron	2444445-26	2454444-26	2222222-14	66
Det. Horley	0351422-18	0254405-20	333434-22	60
P. S. Champion, M. 24544-5-27	2330222-14	5024432-18	59	
Insp. Wilson	0234344-19	2251535-24	2004342-15	58
P. C. Mellow	2247334-21	2252223-18	0424222-16	55
Insp. Reed	0314444-23	4220522-17	2222340-15	55
P. S. Bourke	0022442-15	0332343-17	4222354-22	54
" Marshall	2323232-19	2222022-12	2432223-21	52
P. C. Young	0000024-6	3221335-21	4324353-24	51
" Lowrieson	2234543-23	0122223-15	0004332-11	49
P. S. Crank	4322343-21	2202223-11	634-405-16	48
" Kelly	2534544-29	0225442-19	0006000-0	43
P. C. Roalf	2253232-19	2032402-13	52-0233-15	47
" Champion, C. 0222222-12	0204204-12	0522024-12	55	
P. S. Clarke	0214322-15	0224232-15	0025225-11	41

Correspondence.

THE MAIL FOR THE OCEANIC.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—With reference to the U.S. mail, which left Shanghai in the *Saikio Maru*, some misstatement appeared in your paper of recent issue, being republished in the *Japan Daily Herald* of the 14th inst. It runs to the effect that "the mail was transhipped to the *Peking* as she was outside the Bar and bound to Nagasaki, where it was landed all right, but the mail was kept by the Postal Authorities, so as to fail to catch the *Oceanic* and would be detained at Yokohama for the following steamer."

Now, we have the pleasure to state the fact that no mail was detained there, because it was duly sent on by the *Saikio Maru*, for the purpose of catching the *Oceanic*, which left Yokohama at 10 o'clock a.m. the 10th inst. with the mail on board.

I am etc.

S. W.

Post and Telegraph Office, Nagasaki,
21st December.

[Our remarks are not quoted accurately, and the mail only caught the *Oceanic* through that steamer having been postponed from the 8th to the 10th instant.—Etc.]

THE LEPRO HOSPITAL AT HANGCHOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—You kindly inserted for me, a few weeks ago, a statement regarding the necessity for a special Infirmary for lepers here in connection with an account of the opening of such an Infirmary in Dr. Main's compound.

The prevalence of leprosy with its distressing and almost hopeless symptoms, and the importance of separate treatment were stated, and I explained that although Dr. Main had obtained in England means to build and furnish the Infirmary which we opened on St. Andrew's Day, and a certain annual subsidy towards expenses, he still stood in need of local contributions to enable him to receive the full number of patients the house will accommodate.

Mr. F. R. Rogers, of the Associated Wharves, Pootung, having kindly undertaken to receive and transmit to Dr. Main contributions for this, I write to say that we shall be much obliged by persons willing to assist in this charitable work giving their subscriptions to Mr. Rogers.

In order to make the privilege of subscription easy it is proposed to limit each gift to a maximum of \$2. Those who are able and willing to do more, will kindly repeat their gifts annually, quarterly or monthly.

The average annual expense of each patient is about \$30.

I am, etc.,

G. E. MOULE,
Bishop, M.C.

Hangchow, 23rd December.

Miscellaneous.

SHANGHAI SEAMEN'S MISSION.

The Christmas festival in connection with this Mission was held on Wednesday evening in the China Inland Mission Hall which is admirably suited for such a gathering. Between the pillars of the hall was a stretched out scroll of "Welcome," whilst behind the platform was the seasonable wish "A Merry Christmas and a Hearty Welcome to All." The heartiness of the welcome was emphasised in many ways, particularly in the cheery cordiality with which the C.I.M. brethren and other workers served out the preliminary and closing refreshments, and made all arrangements work smoothly. About 150 sailors were present from H.M. ships *Severn*, *Lionel*, and *Peacock*, the U.S.S. *Launceston*, and some trading vessels. There were also a number of visitors from shore. The meeting having been opened with prayer by Capt. Newcomb, the opening address of welcome was given by Mr. D. Cranston, the chairman, and earnest and stirring Gospel addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Stevens, pastor of Union Church, and Mr. Stanley Smith. Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Broun-ton and Mr. Stanley Smith, and a quartette by Mrs. Broun-ton, Mrs. Hayward, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Broun-ton. Violin and piano-forte selections were ably rendered by Miss Merrilees and the Misses Sharples, whilst Mrs. Tatum gave an admirable reading. The proceedings, which commenced with a liberal tea at 5 o'clock and did not conclude until 10 p.m., were thoroughly enjoyable, the hymn singing being particularly hearty. A vote of thanks was accorded the C. I. M. friends, the performers, and all who had helped in providing refreshments.

THE A. E. MAIN HOSPITAL.

Those who travelled out on Wednesday afternoon to the Seventh Day Baptist Mission, at Catherine's Bridge, beyond the West Gate, witnessed a simple, but very interesting little ceremony in the dedication of the A. E. Main Hospital which has been established there. The visitor could not fail to be convinced that in a quiet and unostentatious way a vast amount of good is being done. The little hall in which the proceedings took place was filled with a devout and attentive audience in which the foreigners were in a minority, and the Chinese women who joined so readily in the singing of one of the hymns showed in more ways than one that they were well acquainted with the Mission, and the zealous workers in it. The proceedings were opened by one of the native teachers, Mr. Tzau, offering up prayer, after which addresses were delivered in English and Chinese by the Rev. G. H. Fitz Randolph and Archdeacon Thomson. Miss Ella F. Swinney, M.D., then gave a succinct account of the medical work of the institution. She said that the building had room for 40 beds, but as yet only two of the four wards, representing 24 beds, had been opened. The young lady who is to come out to assist as Doctor in the work has two more years of study, but when she

arrived the other wards could be opened and the work carried on at the stations. The dispensary work had been conducted for nine years in that place and in the native city. The trips into the country from Thursday afternoon until Monday morning had been very much appreciated by the people who had come for treatment. Those country trips would now have to be discontinued, or carried on at long intervals, for the work at the hospital day and night would occupy all her (Dr. Swinney's) time. In a couple of years, however, there would be two of them and then all the work could be carried on as it had been.

It may be mentioned that the hospital is named after the home secretary to the Mission, who aided greatly in the collecting of the necessary subscriptions in America. A pleasing feature also is that many natives in and around the district manifested in a practical manner their sympathy with the institution.

RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY OF PESCADORES MEN.

The two natives of Patchao who so bravely rushed into the sea at West Patchao, and rescued John Nistad, the 2nd engineer of the *Norman*, out of the boiling surf, from amidst tremendous boulders, at the imminent risk of their own lives, turned up at Anping the other day, when the South Formosan community gladly availed themselves of the opportunity for showing their appreciation of the good fellows' conduct. As of course anything done just now is, or ought to be, only preliminary to the future and main recognition which such unprecedented behaviour calls for, the subscription raised on this occasion was intentionally limited to \$2.00 per donor, realising a total, however, of \$33, which, to men in their position, seems a fortune. One of the men, (whom Nistad always called the elder, and said was the first to spring into the sea,) has for long been nearly blind from the effect of ingrowing eyelashes. A few days residence in the D.M.M. Hospital has sufficed to get rid of this comparatively trivial affliction and almost entirely restored his sight, a result which will enable him to earn a much more certain living than he has been for many years able to manage. It is proposed to hand each of these men an official certificate setting forth their good deeds, which document will also carry a photograph of the rightful owner, stamped in such a manner as to prevent substitution of the picture should transfer or personation be attempted. It must not be forgotten, however, that though the acts at present under reference stand prominently forward by reason of the special risk run, and the courage displayed, that the two kindly fellows who helped *Hermes* ashore, at the eastern beach, and gave him up their only bedroom, with all necessary food, clothes, etc., are well entitled to notice and reward, and that although they are not here at present, their claims should be remembered when the time comes for going more fully into these matters. With reference to the two rescuers of Nistad, it is highly probable, if not quite certain, that had they been Europeans, they would have received some high token of approbation for their bravery; such as the Humane Society medal, if indeed even a more exalted decoration had not been bestowed. Further, seeing that such acts of humanity and bravery have not hitherto come prominently to the front in China, and now form so intimate a portion of the, otherwise, sad *Bokhara-Normand* business, it is proposed to offer copies of these men's pictures to the Shanghai Club, Cricket Club, and Library, as an interesting memento of events which have stirred the sympathies of Shanghai to an extent scarcely ever equalled in the previous history of the Port.

The following is a copy of the circular which went round the Settlements at Anping and Takow and was universally responded to:—

"Circular soliciting subscriptions in recognition of Chinese Bravery at Pescadores re *Bokhara-Normand* Wrecks."

"Members of this community are informed that the brave rescuers from Patchao Islands (Pescadores) are now here.

"These men rushed at great risk into the surf, and dragging the 2nd Engineer of the wrecked steamer out of the breakers carried him over the boulders, and up the hills to their houses, where they carefully tended the rescued and wounded man, giving him food, clothes, etc.,

"As perhaps residents may be willing to testify their appreciation of such conduct, subscriptions are invited towards this object."

Here follow signatures of Residents.

MY PRIZE-TRANSLATION: A CHRISTMAS STORY.

By ALICE JANE MUIRHEAD.

CHAPTER I.

"WHERE SHALL WE PUT HER?"

"Do come and look, Evelyn!" called a little voice from the nursery, as I ran past; "we've finished all the letters."

And there, spread out on the floor, I read: "A Happy Christmas" in large letters of gold and silver paper. "Please Evelyn, will you see about the holly? We'd better begin making the wreaths to go round."

"Oh Teddy, I cannot just now. Sarah, go and ask Mrs. Dixon if the evergreens have come and then find the children some green braid in my piece-drawer to sew the leaves on."

"Evelyn!" now it was my father's voice. I ran quickly down to his study. "Here's a letter from your mother; just sit down and I'll read it to you."

There was indeed enough for me to do and arrange that Christmas Eve, without spending time on the nursery decorations. I had only lately undertaken house-keeping matters, in the absence of my invalid mother, who was obliged to spend the winter away from London fogs, in the south of France. My eldest brother, with family and servants, was coming to spend New-Year's time with us: we were expecting relatives from all directions to dinner on Christmas Day. Twelve poor families were supplied with their Christmas dinner from our kitchen, and I was expected to see every piece of meat before it left the house. I had set my heart on despatching at least fifty Christmas cards: and it was a traditional custom that every one who entered our home on Christmas Day, including even the stranger nurse-maids and the extra waiters, should have a present of some kind.

And amidst all these claims on my attention, I had on hand a private and absorbing interest of my own. A young ladies' journal had been lent me in which a prize of five guineas was promised for the best translation of a passage of French published therein: the translation to be sent in before 26th December, and I had determined if possible to earn the money, which was exactly the sum I wanted to buy for my father a pair of engravings he used to admire in the window of a famous picture shop which he daily passed on the way to his chambers in the Temple; but which I knew he would never indulge himself by buying.

One consolation amidst the week's incessant toil and turmoil was that I had a bedroom into which, however crowded the house, no visitor could be put, for it was small, containing only one bed. Here I could snatch a few minutes' quiet, read a

helpful word from my Bible, cast my burdens, great or small, on my God in prayer; and here it was I hoped by rising up early, and sitting up late, to carry through before 26th December, my literary enterprise. Into this sanctum I had just retreated for the night, when I drew from my pocket an unopened letter, received during the day, and forgotten until now. It was from Aunt Octavia, my father's maiden sister; she was a lady of large means, but very small mind, who as my godmother took a special interest in me, and her letters consisted chiefly of moral precepts, and warnings against what she considered the unfeminine tendencies of the young girls of the present day. Above all she was possessed by the dread that I might be misled some day into attempting authorship in emulation of some female relatives on my mother's side; this she held to be the most glaringly unwomanly of pursuits. I now read, in her cramped angular writing, on a half-sheet of paper, crossed and re-crossed:

"My dear niece,—Although it is, as you know, my habit to spend Christmas time in my own parish, I propose to make this year another arrangement, which will not, I hope be unwelcome to you all. I am suffering from a dinness in my eyes, and wish to see Dr. Faber, the famous oculist, without delay, so I shall be glad to spend a few days at your house, if you can receive me. I take the opportunity to give Benson a short holiday among her relatives, so shall look to you for any assistance I may require in my somewhat helpless condition: and I hope to find you at liberty to accompany me to the oculist's, whom I wish to visit to-morrow afternoon: and purpose therefore arriving at Cornwall Square about 1 p.m.

Your affectionate Aunt,
OCTAVIA MORTIMORE.

P.S.—I can leave my canaries in charge of a friend: but shall of course bring my little Snowflakes."

Utter dismay was my first sensation: there was not time, even if my father would have allowed it, to inform Aunt Octavia that every corner of our house was already bespoken. Wherever could we put her! To say nothing of finding time for the endless exactions her coming always involved. Besides, had not one of our most valued servants been driven to give warning, on the occasion of Aunt Octavia's last visit, by the annoyance and trouble caused by that pampered yelping, ill-conducted brute, Snowflakes? And then, with my god-mother in the house, I couldn't even be sure of midnight liberty, for she had a habit of wandering about the house at unearthly hours "because her sweet Snowflakes, her faithful little guardian, had sat up on her bed and barked."

However, I mustn't waste the precious present time in laments, so I sat down to my translation. It was rather difficult; a piece of high-flown sentimentality, so French in character (and doubtless therefore chosen) as to puzzle sorely an English translator, required to give as nearly as possible a literal rendering.

At last, about 3 a.m. I had almost finished my work: only a few blanks remained for reference to a superior dictionary which I resolved to borrow.

"Where should we put her?" was the text of our conversation at the breakfast table. Gradually the dread conviction dawned on me that I must give up my dear little room to Aunt Octavia, and sleep on a sofa in the nursery adjoining.

"Well, I'm sorry for it, my dear," said Papa: "I know you are fond of your room; but it won't be for many days, I dare say."

As I had feared, the servants looked cloudy at my intimation of Miss Mortimore's coming. "Snowflakes" I dared not hint at. After making out a long list of orders

yet to be given to our trades-people, I rushed upstairs feeling this was my last chance of stowing away such of my private concerns as I wished to conceal from Aunt Octavia. Most carefully I gathered together the loose pages of my prize-translation, and deposited them under the mattress of the nursery sofa; then locked up my letters, diary, and some of my photographs; and next started on a round of final Christmas shopping, the distance increased by my visit to a foreign library for a French-English dictionary, which I afterwards left behind me, and had to recover, at more than one shop-counter.

But at last, the bulky volume under my arm, and my hands full of parcels, I reached home; and at the same moment beheld, driving up to the door, a luggage-laden cab, from which there emerged first a tangle of white-haired poodle, which was committed to the cabman by the hands of one unseen. Cabby hastily passed the brute on to me, as I stood aghast at the bottom of the door steps. Now appeared Aunt Octavia, recognisable by her large worsted-work bag. Her face was almost concealed by a deep green eye-shade and immense dark spectacles, like reduced meat covers, and she put out her feet gropingly, as she left the cab. Poor Aunt Octavia! it certainly was very sad to think of her sight failing: I went forward with some compunction to help her into the house.

"Why child," she exclaimed sharply, "what have you got there? I hoped to find you occupied with your household duties." From under that green shade, through those meat-safe spectacles, she had actually spied the French dictionary!

Her luggage had all to be carried at once to her room, up four flights of stairs, though the servants were at dinner when she arrived. Then it appeared that nothing on our lunch-table would suit her. She was avoiding solid food, fearful of inflammation in her afflicted eyes—if only there had been soup! Perhaps however we had Liebig's essence, or Russian lentils? Ah well, it wasn't likely such things would be thought of! (which meant I knew, that luckless dictionary.) Never mind, she had a rusk in her bag: and she could take a little celery: there was some in the hamper she had brought, and which the cook had better open at once. Afraid to ask the cook, I managed myself to unearth the celery.

"Now some milk, please, slightly warmed, for my sweet pet; break up one of these rusks in it, Evelyn; when we go out we will get some of his own favourite biscuits, and some new ribbons for his neck, won't we, my pritty, itty dear!"

CHAPTER II.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

"Hullo, there's Percy!" cried my brother Ted, looking towards the window, as a hansom pulled up at our door. Papa hurried out into the hall.

"That's right, old fellow," he said, shaking hands cordially with the new-comer. "At least I hope it's all right: I thought you were off last night to the north."

"No Sir, we're suddenly ordered to hold ourselves in readiness for Malta: so I thought you'd give me my Christmas dinner."

"Of course, my boy; delighted to see you—I only wish we could put you up."

"Oh that's all right, Uncle Fred: I've got a room at the Grosvenor where I lunched—I must be back at Aldershot in the morning."

Cousin Percy, a relative on my mother's side whose family lived in Ayrshire, was constantly at our London home. From our childhood he and I had been on brother-and-sister terms, and he knew pretty well all my affairs: while I was in his confidence even with regard to his yet undeclared attachment to a young lady of noble Scottish family, in his father's neighbourhood. He

had sometimes met Aunt Octavia before, and I could hardly help laughing at the comical look he aimed at me, as he now caught sight of that lady, with "Snowflakes" on her lap, feeding off one of our best plates. The next moment he was speaking to her in his bright friendly way, expressing sympathy with her eye-malady, and even patting her odious poodle on the head. "Now, Evelyn," he said "I'm ready for anything that's up. How about decorations?"

"Oh Percy, if you would give the children some directions it would be a real help. The things are all in the school-room; Ted will show you."

"I think, my dear," said Aunt Octavia rising from the table, "the sooner we start the better. One of your maids will assist me while you get yourself ready."

Percy left the room with me. When we reached the drawing-room landing I broke out:

"Oh Percy, I'm just distracted! We didn't know till last night she was coming: and I've ever so much to do; and she's had to be put into my room! and now I must go with her to some oculist, and I suppose that horrid little animal is to go too. Talk of a happy Christmas indeed!"

His laughing eyes turned grave. "Don't worry, Evelyn, I'm sure all will go right; and she's a poor lonely old sou', isn't she! After all, dear, there's only one way to have a really happy Christmas—let's remember what Christmas Day means."

Much to my relief, Percy persuaded Aunt Octavia to leave "Snowflakes" in his care, suggesting how easily the treasure might be snatched by a dog-stealer, even at the cab-door.

The great oculist had left for Christmas, and my Aunt declined to see his *locum tenens*, so made an appointment for the following week. As she was led up to my room on our return, it occurred to me that I need not have been so anxious lest she should peer amongst my properties, hood-winked as she was. Late that night I finished my translation: and with great satisfaction contrived to carry it to the pillar box in the Square, next morning. Amidst all that Christmas Day's bewildering bustle, there came to me now and then the cheering thought of that possible five guineas and of my dear father's gratification on receiving the engravings. I had constant cause to appreciate Percy's bright helpfulness; which touched me the more that I knew he was passing through crises of trouble and suspense about his Scottish lady-love, as he seized an opportunity to tell me on our way home from church.

I tried to spend half-an-hour patiently in making neck-ties of varied hue for my *bête-noire*, alias Snowflakes.

CHAPTER III.

"MY AIN FIRESIDE."

"Which of your maids will be most careful in washing my little darling?" asked Aunt Octavia. "I would rather not risk him in the rough hands of a man-servant. Of course, I want him to look his best this evening. The water must be just a little above tepid."

I stood aghast; all the servants were at high pressure, I knew well: the cook in despair over a smoking chimney, doing her best with fires in pantry and scullery; the house-maids I dared not ask, and I feared the very kitchen-maid would refuse to wash the brute, who had once bitten her in the process.

"I'll go and see," I said faintly: then went and stood outside the drawing-room door, in hopeless perplexity.

"What's up now?" exclaimed Percy, as he came upstairs with a holly-woven "Welcome" to nail above the doorway. He laughed heartily at my dilemma. "I see it," he said, "I dare say we can fix an old tub somewhere about the back premises."

And the next time I saw my enemy, he was on the nursery sofa—my temporary bed! wrapped in my favourite shawl, which I had unhappily left about: while between the sofa and the fire sat Aunt Octavia, reading, to my amazement, a letter by the firelight. So much for her "afflicted eyes" and all my patient leading her about! And really, considering I had given up my room to her, she might have left me my place of exile. She now pocketed the paper.

"My sweet pet has taken quite a fancy to this sofa, Evelyn," she said, "I found him curled up here yesterday. It must be softer than the couch in my room; he can hardly be drawn here by any attachment to you, for I sometimes think," she spoke now with much asperity, "that you do not treat my darling with the tenderness to which he is accustomed. Now, if he is quite dry and warm, I will thank you to put on his crimson tie, and then assist me to dress for dinner."

"Septimus, I am anxious for a few private words with you," said Aunt Octavia, as we finished a late breakfast next morning: she had been very glum throughout the meal, and refused all my offers to butter her toast, soak a rusk for Snowflakes, etc., and had taken leave with icy coldness of Cousin Percy, who had to hurry away for a 10 a.m. train.

"All right, Octavia," answered Papa: "come to my study; shall I give you an arm?" Poor Papa! he was probably in for a long confabulation about Aunt Octavia's investments, which were numerous and complicated, and concerning one or other of which she was always getting up an alarm.

But scarcely a quarter of an hour had passed, when, as I was busy putting away plate, a message came, "Master wishes to speak to you, please Miss."

Surprised, I went to the study. There sat Aunt, with her poodle on her lap, who yelped as usual at sight of me. I perceived at once, by Papa's troubled face, that something was wrong; his hand was resting on a folded paper.

"Sit down, Evelyn," he said, "I must have a few words with you. It's a distressing affair, and very perplexing to me, for I have always felt full confidence in you, and had a high opinion of your cousin Percy. But your Aunt has come across a fragment of correspondence, in a curious way (here Aunt Octavia bestowed a fervent hug on her snarling little animal), that seems to indicate a clandestine engagement between you and your cousin, whom I have always regarded as almost your elder brother. In that light I have fully approved of your warm friendship for him, and never felt there was any necessity to speak to you of my strong objection to the marriage of first cousins. But the most painful feature in the case to me is that he seems to have alienated my daughter's heart from her home—which we have done our best to make a happy one," and the tears came into my father's eyes.

Utterly puzzled and stupefied, I looked from him to my Aunt. The latter now struck in:

"Yes, Evelyn, it is a solemn thought that such conduct must, sooner or later, come to light. Who would have imagined that when my innocent Snowflakes found his way to your couch, this sad but important discovery would be the result!"

Then I jumped up, and made a dash at the folded paper which had evidently some connection with this extraordinary scene. Papa held it back, and himself opened it before my eyes. A glance at the first words, then I broke into uncontrollable laughter, and in spite of Papa's amazement, and Aunt Octavia's increased indignation, I could not for some time regain composure. It was a leaf of my ill-starred translation and ran:

"You ask, my cousin, do I love you well enough to brave the prejudices of

all around me, to encounter the trials of a tropical clime, and unite my destiny to yours. I reply that all is as nothing, when weighed in the balance of my affection for my soldier-cousin, that I am ready, if need be, to fly with you to the remotest corner of the universe," etc., etc., etc.

They were the last words written by my flickering lamp, the night before Aunt Octavia's arrival. In my desperate hurry to collect and despatch the MS., I must have left this one sheet behind, and Aunt Octavia, in preparing the nursery sofa for her little torment after his bath, had doubtless discovered and in due time read it.

My father joined heartily in my amusement; but my explanation was less satisfactory to Aunt Octavia. However, she was somewhat mollified concerning my literary offence when I privately confessed to her my object in trying to earn the money prize; quite defeated now, alas! for it was too late certainly, to send the omitted leaf after the rest.

But a fortnight later, when Aunt Octavia had returned to her country home, after receiving Dr. Faber's assurance that slightly magnifying spectacles were all the remedy required for her afflicted eyes, I received a letter from her containing a cheque for £5 5s. and the following words:

"My dear niece, I send you the sum you were trying to obtain in what I feel obliged to pronounce so immodest a manner. Buy the engravings for your good father, and as you contemplate them, ever bear in mind that it was through my precious Snowflakes you were rescued from the beginning of a career scarcely less dangerous and unwomanly than that into which I feared, for a few terrible hours, you were about to plunge.

Your affectionate Aunt,
OCTAVIA MORTIMORE."

CHINESE CHESS.

END GAMES.

I.—If White is reduced to the King only black can now

(1) always checkmate with King and one Rook.

(2) always stalemate with King and one Knight.

(3) always stalemate with King and one Pawn if the Pawn is not on White's base line; but must draw if the Pawn is on that line.

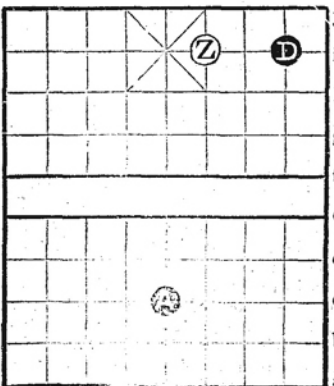
(4) only draw with (a) King and one Cannon (b) King and one or two Bishops (c) King and one or two Queens.

The first and last cases are so clear as to need no demonstration. The second case, King and Knight *versus* King is more interesting. The situation at which white is stalemated is:

White: King on 4i [or 6i.]

Black: King on middle file (5a, 5b, or 5c), Kt on 2i [or 8i.]

WHITE.



BLACK.

A=Bl Kg; D=Bl Kt; Z=Wh Kg.

If the black King occupies the middle file and the Knight is not in front of him on that file the required position is easily secured, but if the white King is on the middle file it is necessary that he should be first dislodged. Place the men thus

White: King on 5i.

Black: King on 5b, Knight on 5c.

White to play. White will move up and down the middle file as long as it is open to him,—say from 5i to 5h and back. Black's moves then are (1) King to 6b (2) Kt 5e to 4g (ch) (3) Kt 4g to 3i (ch) (4) King 6b to 6c. White must now move on to the 4th file, to 4i, when Black plays (5) Kg 6c to 5c. The game proceeds

WHITE.

BLACK.

6. Kg 4i to 4h (or 4j) 6. Kt 3i to 2g (ch)

7. Kg 4h (or 4j) to 4i + 7. K 5c ,, 5b

8. K 4i to 4j + 8. Kt 2g ,, 4h

9. K 4j ,, 4i + 9. Kt 4h ,, 2i

(stalemate).

(3). In stalemate by King and Pawn v. King, the Pawn must ultimately be brought on to one of the five points 3i; 7i; 5i; 4i; 6i. If to either of the two first the black King must be on the middle file, as

White: King on 4h or 4j.

Black: King on middle file (5a, 5b, or 5c), Pawn on 3i.

If the Pawn is on 5i, the white King can be on either 4j (or 6j), or 4h (6h). In the latter case the black King must be on the middle file; in the former he may be on either of the two possible files.

If the Pawn is on 4i or 6i, the black King must be on his 6th or his 4th files respectively, and the white King on 5j.

Whatever be the original position of the three pieces (always provided that the Pawn had not been advanced to his last rank, j) one of the above stalemates must be arrived at, unless of course when White having to move can take the Pawn, as

White: King on 4h.

Black: King on 6th file (6a, 6b, 6c), Pawn on 4i.

If black has the move in the above situation the game proceeds

BLACK.

WHITE.

1. P 4i to 5i 1. K 4h to 5h +

2. P 5i ,, 5i 2. K 5h ,, 4h +

3. K 6b ,, 5b 3. K 4h ,, 4i +

4. P 6i ,, 5i (ch) 4. K 4i ,, 4h or 4j

5. K 6b ,, 6a or 6c (stalemate.)

II.—When White has other pieces besides the King.

The second volume of the Chinese Chess Manual is devoted to the consideration of a great number of end games. These are arranged according to the strength of the attacking force, and are divided into two main divisions, games with a Rook, and games without a Rook. The latter, 46 in all, may be tabulated as follows. If a game is marked as won it is to be understood as gained by the attacking force.

Pieces on attacking side. Won. Drawn.

1. Pawn only — 1

" , Queen — 1

" , Pawn 3 3

2. Knight only — 3

3. Cannon only — 3

" , Queen 1 —

" , Pawn 10 2

" , Queen ... — 1

" , Bishop ... 1 —

" , Pawn ... 1 —

" , 2 Qns, Bp 1 —

4. Knight, Pawn 6 7

5. Two Cannons 1 1

24 22

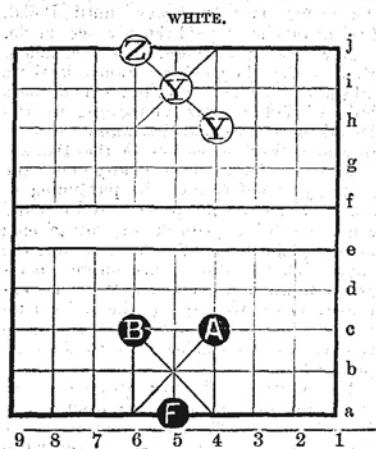
We can only notice a few of the more ingenious of these situations.

Case I.—Cannon and Queen to win against two Queens.

White: K on 6j, Q on 5i, Q on 4h.

Black: K on 4c, Q on 6c Q on 5a.

Black to play and capture a Queen.



A Z=King; B Y=Queen; F=Cannon.

Case 1.—Solution

- | BLACK. | | WHITE. | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------|--|
| 1. C 5a to 6a (ch) | 1. K 6j to 5j | | |
| 2. K 4c „ 5c | 2. K 5j „ 4j† | | |
| 3. C 6a „ 6b | 3. K 4j „ 5j | | |

If Wh=3 K 4j to 4i, then Bl=4 C to 4b, mate.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 4. Q 6c to 5b | 4. K 5j to 6j (or 4j) |
| 5. C 6b „ 6a | 5. K 6j to 5j |

If Wh=5 K 6j to 6i, then

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 6. Q 5b to 6c (ch) | 6. Q 5i to 6h |
| 7. C 6a „ 6b | 7. Q 4h „ 5i |
| 8. Q 6c „ 5b (mate) | |
| 6. K 5c to 6c | 6. K 5j to 4j (?) |
| 7. Q 5b „ 4c | 7. K 4j „ 5j |
| 8. C 6a „ 4a | 8. K 5j „ 4j |
| 9. K 4c „ 5c | |

If White plays 9, K 4j to 4i, Bl=10. Q 4c to 5b, mate. White must play either 9, K 4j to 5j or 9, Q 5i to 6j. In any case Bl=10. C takes Q.

White's best move at 6 seems to be Q 5i to 4j, when

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 7. C 6a to 4a | 7. Q 4j „ 5i |
| 8. C 4a „ 5a | 8. K 5j „ 4j |
| 9. Q 5b „ 4c | 9. K 5i „ 6h |
| 10. C 5a „ 4a | 10. Q 4h „ 5i |
| 11. K 4c „ 5c | 11. K 4j „ 5j |
| 12. C x Q. | |

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Shên-pao.

NEWS FROM WENCHOW.

During a fierce gale which raged at Wenchow about a fortnight ago, several serious disasters occurred, attended in many cases with loss of life. Four large junks, laden with poles, were upset and many others dragged anchor or sustained other injuries, whilst a great number of small fishing craft suffered a worse fate. The villagers on the coast showed great barbarism. Instead of affording succour, they busied themselves with picking up wreckage thrown ashore. In the worst cases they even wrested the poles away from the shipwrecked people, who in their exhausted state were made to yield the logs to the merciless people. Owing to the unusually cold weather at Wenchow there is considerable suffering amongst the poorer classes, who are not provided with extensive wardrobes, and especially amongst those who have a precarious living.

EARTHQUAKE AT AMOY.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Amoy on the 16th inst. at 3 a.m. The inhabitants were awakened from their slumbers by the shock which lasted several seconds.

SEIZURE OF DYNAMITE.

One hundred charges of dynamite were discovered and seized by the Customs offi-

cers at Amoy, on board a steamer which arrived at that port last moon. The dynamite is said to have been thrown overboard. The person who carried this dangerous cargo was not found.

THE TUNGCHOW CANALS.

The Canals by which the salt of the Tungchow district is conveyed to market have of late become very difficult of navigation, owing to the want of a sufficient depth of water. In order to facilitate boats using these waters the authorities have, on representation being made by merchants interested in the salt industry, given orders to deepen the channels. The work of dredging was commenced in the middle part of the 10th moon and it is expected to reach completion some time in the 12th moon.

GAMBLERS RELIEVED.

A large gambling establishment in Canton was looted by a band of robbers on the 16th instant, and was despoiled while the gambling was in full swing. The robbers mingled amongst the players, and at the signal of a gun they began their looting, and soon made off with their spoil. The men belonging to the establishment gave chase, but without success.

THE PIRATES AND THE ACTORS.

A troupe of actors while on a passage to Kashing were attacked by several boat loads of would-be pirates, not many li from Pingho. On the pirates attempting to board their boat, the actors offered a most stubborn resistance. The encounter resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who had to beat a somewhat hasty retreat.

ATTACK ON A POST BOAT.

A Kashing post boat while on its way to this port was attacked by pirates on the 21st inst. The boat was looted of all its treasure and letters valued at Tls. 2,000. One of the boat's crew who offered resistance had an ear slashed off by the bandits.

Hupao.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

The Kiangnan Grain Commissioner has remitted to the Taotai the sum of money, equivalent to the value of the 30,000 piculs of tribute rice, which the central government had a short time ago granted to the relief of the famine-stricken people in Yangchow and in the Chinkiang prefecture. The distribution of this fund will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, who will despatch deputies to the famine districts, to give to the people according to their sufferings and need.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out in a small village west of the Canton city on the 9th inst. and did considerable damage. The inmates of the house in which the fire originated were burnt to death. One of them, an old man, was blind, and another, an old woman, was deaf, and the other was only an infant of tender years.

DARING PIRACY NEAR NINGPO.

The pirates off the coast of Ningpo are again active. This time they went out of their usual hunting ground for prey. On the night of the 5th instant a band of thirty of these marauders made an attack upon a community of wealthy families, living in Szepoo and carried away thirteen young men, giving the people a written document fixing the price for the ransom

To OVERCOME WEAKNESS. — Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life. Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic, Bottles everywhere. (1)

alt 28ja-93 48

of the captives. In the document the bandits demanded a "loan" of \$4,600, which amount was to be given them on a fixed day at a certain place on the coast which the outlaws named and appointed. If the amount was not sent the brigands threatened to put their captives to death. The inhabitants being powerless to obtain the release, complied with the request. They made up a sum of \$3,500 and deputed a party to convey this sum to the place appointed on the day named. On arriving at the spot, the party saw their young kinsmen securely placed in a boat near by.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN KUANGTUNG.

On the night of the 9th instant the people of Kontanau, a place in Kuansuen Hsien, Kuangtung, were startled by the sight of a wonderful phenomenon occurring in the mountains. Near this place there is a very tall peak which stands out prominently from the rest. On the night in question a strange red light was seen issuing from the apex of this peak, and in a moment a belt of liquid fire streamed down from the summit to the base in the form of a ribbon. Wild speculations are indulged in by the people in giving an interpretation of this occurrence.

Hupao.

THE KOLAO HUI.

The Nanning authorities have despatched the Kolao Hui member Wang Kin-loong, whom they captured some time ago. After decapitation the head of the outlaw was, as usual, ordered to be put on exhibition, and this was done at the North gate of the city. Through the negligence of the party in charge of the head, it was purloined during the night by the sympathising comrades of the deceased. When morning dawned the keepers were greatly alarmed at discovering what had occurred. The Hsien on hearing this, had the keepers brought before him and awarded them each 2,000 blows and cast them into prison, where they are to remain until the missing head is recovered.

A CENTENARIAN IN CANTON.

An old gentleman in Nanhai Hsien, Canton, has attained the mature age of 101 years. The gentry of the place where this centenarian resides have induced the district magistrate to memorialise the Throne, to confer upon the old man a board in recognition of his many years. Quite a number of his immediate offspring are living under the same roof with him, the youngest of the household being the great-great-grandson.

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

The education of the weaker sex of this country has for many generations been neglected, so that at the present time but few women are able to read or write. In an editorial this fact is pointed out, and many others with it, which combine to make the Chinese ladies of the present time what they are, instead of what they might be with proper education. The article points out the failings of Chinese women, as the result of their want of education, and urges the establishment of girls' schools in important centres, where young girls might get a course of instruction fitting them to better discharge the duties which come within their sphere.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—A soothing cooling, emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness of the skin, soothes and heals stings of insects, eczema, prickly heat, and all irritations, produces soft fair skin and a lovely delicate complexion. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. Ask for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 20, Hatton Garden, London. 2h-

7ja-93 67

LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, 23rd November.

Lord Rosebery, British Foreign Minister, has sent a note to Peking complaining that the Chinese officials have violated treaty rights by forbidding British vessels to carry grain free from Shanghai to Tientsin and permitting native steamers alone to carry such grain. The British right is held under a treaty made in 1880 between China and the United States, Great Britain in her treaty being accorded the most favoured nation treatment.

The Peking Government urges that the United States, by the adoption of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has broken her treaty with China, and has thereby excluded Great Britain from the benefit of the most favoured nation clause. Lord Rosebery, however, insists upon the withdrawal of the prohibition, maintaining that the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1856 conceded Great Britain the right now demanded.

Washington, 23rd November.

A London cablegram containing the information that in the course of the correspondence between the British and Chinese Governments the latter maintained that the treaty of 1880 between China and the United States had been broken by the passage of the Exclusion Act, was made the subject of enquiry at the Department of State to-day.

As far as can be learned there has been no correspondence with the Chinese Government since that treating of Minister Blair's rejection that contained any reference to the treaty, and the only allusion to the subject embodied in the correspondence is a complaint that by the passage of the Exclusion Act the United States violated one of the treaty provisions.

Of course, the recognised latitude allowed diplomats in the argument of cases makes it unnecessary to regard such as tantamount to a formal declaration of the abrogation of the treaty, and so far as is known at the Department of State the Chinese treaty of 1880 is still in force.

The officials of the State and Treasury Department are greatly worried over the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act. It appears that the whole Chinese population in the United States has organised for the purpose of contesting the legality of the Act. Although the law requires the registration of all Celestials by next spring, it cannot be ascertained that a single subject of the Chinese Emperor has taken the first step toward complying with the law. It has been learned that a party of enterprising, educated sons of Confucius have reaped a considerable harvest in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and other cities by representing to their countrymen that they could secured for them immunity from the penalties of the act for a small consideration.

Some of the State Department people believe that the word has come from some one high in authority in Chinese affairs to the Chinese Six Companies, and through them to the laundrymen and other Chinese residents of the United States, to resist the law, with the promise that immunity will be secured through diplomatic agents of the Chinese Government. It is patent that any wholesale attempt to enforce the penalties of the Geary law would involve this country in a serious diplomatic broil with Li Hung-chang's Government. Up to date not a single application has been received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the blanks which he has had prepared for the law.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere. (2)

alt. 28ja-93 84

Law Reports.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd December.

Before Consul-General VON HAAS, and Messrs. BOTTU and G. KREMSIR, Assessors.

SHUN MAI-SUNG v. I. POLLAK.

This was an action by Shun Mai-sung, formerly compradore to Mr. I. Pollak of Shanghai, against the latter for Tls. 923 odd, being money advanced and interest upon same. The hearing took place on the 13th and 14th inst.

Mr. G. K. H. Brutton (for Mr. W. V. Drummond) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant conducted his own case.

Consul-General von Haas delivered judgment this afternoon as follows:—Plaintiff claims Shanghai Tls. 923.15 and defendant is ordered to pay this sum with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of judgment being delivered; vide §§ 107 and 104 *Allgemeine Gerichtsordnung* (General Law of Procedure) and also to pay the costs of Court, vide § 24 of the law of 16th May 1874. Grounds: Defendant has acknowledged the correctness of plaintiff's claim, being amount of advances made from time to time by the latter while in the employ of the former as compradore, refused however payment on account of an alleged breach of contract and withholding of documents on the plaintiff's part.

The breach of contract is pointed out to have arisen, firstly from paragraph 4 of a contract made between the two parties on the 1st May a.c., which reads: "The said compradore agrees to advance all monies for business purposes, taxes, godown rent, coolie hire, duties, freight and insurance." In the beginning of August a.c. plaintiff refused to pay duties for goods arrived; and secondly, because plaintiff suddenly left defendant's employ as compradore without any warning.

Now paragraph 5 in the contract says: "The account between the said I. Pollak and the said compradore to be taken monthly and any balance there may be due either side to be paid at the end of each month," and it has been shown, that defendant omitted to do this—as proof we have a promissory note signed by the latter on the 25th July a.c. for Tls. 624.17 in favour of plaintiff.

Repeated requests for payments of rent, wages and duties made afterwards by defendant, the plaintiff granted, as we see by an account, dated 1st August a.c. for Tls. 914.21 in favour of the latter. Whether now plaintiff, because he refused to make further advances, was suddenly dismissed by defendant,—as he maintains,—or as defendant asserts, whether plaintiff left his employ suddenly, is not for this Court to decide, because defendant could not retire his promissory note, could not repay advances already due and thus broke one of the stipulations distinctly binding on him.

To this Court it is equally of no moment to solve the question raised, when the contending parties discontinued their business relations, whether on the 5th or middle of August.

Regarding the point raised by defendant, viz., the withholding of documents, the Court finds, that plaintiff when he left defendant's employ, took with him three bills of lading, of which defendant asserts to have been ignorant at the time and that these three bills were taken away from his desk. Defendant, in order to regain possession of the documents applied to this Consulate, which communicated with the Mixed Court, which however, refused to comply with the petition on the ground that Shun Mai-sung (the plaintiff) was entitled to retain possession of these

documents as a mortgage until Pollak (defendant) had repaid the advances made.

Now looking at these three documents, we find that the goods mentioned in these bills were deliverable to order. One of these bills of lading was mortgaged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the two others to the Deutsch Asiatische Bank—consequently not the property of defendant; the purloining of same—which was not proved—did not and could not bring plaintiff any advantage; besides plaintiff modifies his retaining the above bills according to his contract, paragraph 6 which stipulates: "It is expressly agreed to between the said parties that all goods and monies belonging to the business be handed over to the compradore."

Under "Goods" must also be understood any merchandise imported under bills of lading. The Court has come to the conclusion that it cannot see in the withholding of the bills of lading by plaintiff an act of malfeasance.

Defendant admits the correctness of the account of Tls. 914.21 due by him by his own writing on same "account correct up to date" and besides by acknowledging his indebtedness before this Court.

The defendant not having proved that plaintiff broke the contract and any malfeasance by taking away the documents, the Court has to apply § 107 of *Allgemeine Gerichtsordnung*.

Now we come to the counter-claim of defendant against plaintiff, amounting to Tls. 5,000—as compensation for loss of credit, the confidence of the banks, Chinese constituents, etc., which the withholding of the documents in question by the plaintiff has caused defendant to suffer and to give up his business. The Court is of opinion that defendant has not brought any proofs to substantiate such a claim, neither by defendant's own declaration nor by his witnesses Wu Chu-yen and Yen Kung. Witness Wu Chu-yen simply testified that he stood security for the repayment of Tls. 624.17. Witness Yen Kung testified that defendant and himself had disagreements regarding the delivery of 25 cases Dyes, not having the bills of lading in hand, but that after two days and some formalities being gone through the goods were delivered.

That, taking everything into consideration, defendant has suffered loss by plaintiff's refusal of making further advances, by leaving his employ, as compradore of his business, without any warning whatsoever and refusing to refund the bills of lading in question, is undeniable. This loss consists in the opinion of this Court, in the banks refusing defendant any further credit and that his Chinese constituents have withdrawn their connection.

To determine, however, and to substantiate such a loss in figures or that such loss was caused by plaintiff's action, defendant has not proved and the Court finds, that § 104 in *Allgemeine Gerichtsordnung* must be applied to defendant's counter claim of Tls. 5,000.

The Court leaves it at defendant's option to proceed against plaintiff at the latter's Court of Law, in which case, any documents of this case, now in the Court's possession, are at his disposal.

Whereas plaintiff is entitled to the amount of his claim viz., Tls. 914.21 and whereas defendant has not proved his counter claim of Tls. 5,000 the Court orders defendant, according to § 24 of the law of 16th May 1874, to pay the costs of these proceedings.

"IT IS THREE THOUSAND MILES LONG."

We allude to the great Mississippi River in America. For hundreds of miles of its course it is yellow with the earth which the swift current has torn from its banks. Probably the Mississippi bears constantly in solution

ground enough to make many a rich farm, though the amount is, of course, greater at times of flood. Thus, for drinking, and even for washing, the water of the Mississippi must first be purified.

It is the same with anything which either for appearance or utility is in some way thrown out of character. For instance, the blood in our body is a river. From the heart to the extremities it is of a bright red colour, but on its return through the veins it is dark and sluggish. The reason is that when it starts from the heart it has just been purified, and when it comes back it is loaded with all sorts of refuse matter it has picked up in its journey. In other words, the blood—which is only food fully digested—carries life on its red current and brings away disease and death on its dark one.

Speaking of her own condition at a period about six years since, a woman writes that her skin gradually became first yellow and then of a saffron colour. Connected with this she experienced several symptoms of illness. She had more or less pain at the sides and considerable difficulty in breathing. Her appetite, previously good, began to fail, and after eating comparatively little there was much distress in the region of the stomach. There was an attendant loss of energy, both of mind and body, and she felt tired, languid, and weak.

Now we must observe that in case of natural fatigue from labour or any exertion rest is an unfailing remedy. Sleep and relaxation renew our powers. But there is a kind of fatigue which rest does not relieve—for which the Angel of Sleep bears no healing in his wings. What vile counterfeit is it?

She adds: "I finally took to my bed and was visited by a doctor, who said my liver was wrong, and that I had jaundice. He gave me medicine, but as it had no good effect he advised me to go to the hospital. As I objected to this, he said I might try a change of air and see what that would do for me. So I gave up my place and went to my home at Fairford, in Gloucestershire. Failing to obtain any benefit from the change, I consulted another physician, who attended me for some time, but I grew no better. Whatever I did I could not recover my strength, and my friends thought I was in a decline.

"I did not eat enough to feed a bird, and began to despair of ever recovering my health. With many ups and downs in the way of feeling, and of fear and hope, I lingered along until July, 1890 when an acquaintance recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Indeed, so much was I impressed with what was said about this medicine that I sent my niece four miles to procure a bottle of it. After taking the contents I felt better. A weight seemed to be lifted from my chest, my relish for food returned, and by degrees I found myself in every way stronger. I will conclude by saying that after having used two bottles more of the Syrup I was able to return to Birmingham quite well, and have had no signs of the ailment since. It is only just to mention that I feel better now than I have done for many years, and had I sooner known of Mother Seigel's Syrup I should have avoided an amount of suffering and misery which it saddens me even to look back upon."

The lady referred to is Miss Sarah Hawkes, of the "Lion Inn," Longmore Street, Birmingham. That yellow or saffron colour of the blood was caused by the failure of the liver to secrete, or take away, the bile from the blood. Remaining in the blood it was carried to all parts of the body, and necessarily showed itself through the skin in the ghastly hue she names.

Understand, please, that the bile, useful to help move the bowels, is a poison when in the blood. The entire malady of biliousness in all its forms is a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia, the source of most of our aches, pains, and diseases. It is no new thing to say that the success of Mother Seigel's Syrup in reviving the torpid digestion, stimulating the liver, and thus purifying the blood, sets it apart from all other medicines as an article to be relied upon when the use of ordinary drugs has been followed only by disappointment. The blood holds the secret of life, and this remedy keeps that ruby river clear and clean.

(2) 23, 30de & 6ja 37

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Miss M. Taylor, Messrs. W. S. Emens and H. Matsumo. For Fusan—Mr. R. T. Chang. For Kobe—Mr. Le Tit Sum.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Kobe—Mr. F. Leyburn.

Per str. *Salazie*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Wai Che-fong, Mrs. Ezekiel, Messrs. A. P. Stokes, Petrier, Leroy, Marçal, Oda, Levy, Wai Lum, Wai Tock, 3 Indians and 1 Chinese. For Saigon—Messrs. Cneff, Dormet, Lescoal, Guyomart, and Conan. For Colombo—Mr. W. M. Musgrove. For Marseilles—Messrs. J. Watts, and Blondé.

Per str. *Canton*, for Hongkong—Rev. H. K. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Guillaume, Messrs. Jackman, Getley, Gower and Chenoweth.

Per str. *Choyang*, for Wuhu—Dr. Williams.

Per str. *Nanyang*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Johannsen, Dr. Faber and Mr. Oppenheimer.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. H. Hoyer.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Chefoo—Mr. Couling.

Per str. *Meifoo*, for Hongkong—Mr. Cameron.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. Harris.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Chinkiang—Mr. P. Riach.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Verona*, from London for Shanghai—Mrs. McCracken, Miss Pook, Messrs. S. Smith, B.A., W. I. Davey, C. F. E. Davies, F. B. Webb, G. E. Betts, and Riach. From Hongkong—Miss Loureiro, Mr. Ross, and 4 Chinese. For Yokohama—Miss B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, child and European nurse, and 1 Japanese. For Kobe—Messrs. Wing Song, Chan Yuen, and Chan Kam. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Lessee, and Mr. Farro.

Per str. *Bayern*, from Bremen, etc.—Capt. Lieut. Kretschmann, Messrs. Rosenthal, E. Wilson, G. W. Bandow, A. Olsen, and A. W. Altz.

Per str. *Yarra*, from Japan for Shanghai—Count de Barthelemy, Messrs. Oppenheimer, van der Stegen, Ahym, Walker, Watjen, and Suberville. For Hongkong, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Sarsteiner, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Misses Bliss, and Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Boall, Messrs. Innes, Bliss, Okchashi, Yam, Suyoshi, Yung Hon-san, Yourdier, and Bowey.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Misses M. A. Snodgrass, and C. Chittenden, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Clark and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guillaume, Mrs. S. Arnold, Mrs. Nakamura, Messrs. D. G. Stewart F. Nation and Geng Zeng.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Wedemeyer and Mr. Russell.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Chefoo—Mrs. Black, Messrs. Silverthorne and Schmidt.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. W. S. Moule, and Mr. Ifland.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Miss Lennox and Mr. Tritsch.

Per str. *Fuhoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Thorburn.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. W. H. Wilson.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. Loureiro.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. D. J. Dasy and Mr. H. Hoyer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	WIND.	Hygrometer at P.M.	Thermometer in shade.	Initials.
		Direction	Force.	Max. Min.	
Dec. 24	30.22	42.0 N.W.	2 41.0 40.0 64.0 38.0	M.	
25	30.26	42.0 N.W.	0 41.6 38.0 52.0 37.0	M.	
26	30.13	39.0 W.	2 39.0 37.0 63.0 35.0	M.	
27	30.12	41.0 S.W.	2 40.5 38.5 54.0 33.0	M.	
28	30.25	41.0 N.W.	1 41.0 38.0 65.0 34.0	M.	
29	30.27	42.0 Z.	0 41.0 37.5 53.5 32.0	M.	
30	30.10	42.0 W.	3 42.0 40.0 63.0 38.0	M.	

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunde; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

Advertisements.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

-COLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

13

13th April, 1887

NOW READY.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA IN 1891.

Their Causes and Their Remedies.

BEING a full account of all the riots that occurred, and a republication of all Letters, Articles and Documents that have appeared on the subject in the columns of this paper, including Dr. Griffith John's Correspondence; the Views of the Author of "Defensio Populi;" the Imperial Edict and Memorials of the Tsung-li Yamén and Viceroy of Nanking and Wuchang; the investigation of Chou Han's Case, &c., &c., together with a Record of a Six Weeks' Trip in Hunan.

The Volume, which contains over 300 pages, will be found to be a most valuable and complete record of the Riots in China in 1891.

Bowd in Cloth Price, \$2.00.

Can be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, W. BREWER, and the NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

Shanghai, 19th Oct., 1892.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

Subscription Tls. 24 per annum.

HU PAO (CHINESE DAILY NEWS.)

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Subscription Tls. 12 per annum.

A RESUME of China news published on the departure of each mail for Europe. It has a large circulation amongst persons interested in and connected with the Far East, and thus offers great advantages to advertisers of Home Products.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—Messrs. Street & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.); Agency Mitchell, 12 & 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Mr. F. Algar, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co., 37, Walbrook; Messrs. Clarke, Son & Platt, 85, Gracechurch Street; Messrs. Cowie & Co., 17, Gresham Street; Mr. Samuel Deacon, 150, Leadenhall Street; Mr. Henry Sell, 167, Fleet Street; Mr. W. M. Wills, 151, Cannon Street.

PARIS:—Messrs. John F. Jones & Cie., 31bis, Faubourg-Montmartre.

GERMANY:—Messrs. G. L. Danbe & Co., Frankfurt o/Maine.

NEW YORK & ATLANTIC PORTS:—Mr. J. STEWART HAPPER, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.):—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

SYDNEY:—Messrs. Gordon & Gotch.

MELBOURNE:—Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.

HONGKONG:—Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Queen's Road.

Kobe:—Mr. J. M. Mur.

YOKOHAMA:—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

NAGASAKI:—Mr. R. Norman, Rising Sun.

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS

Were awarded

THE GOLD MEDALAt the International Health Exhibition,
London, 1884.

(The only Gold Medal in Class XV.)

ELLWOOD'S PATENT**AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS**

A sure preventive of Sunstroke.

The public are requested to see that the
Helmets are stamped**"ELLWOOD'S PATENT."**Sole Inventors, Patentees, and
Manufacturers,**J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.**

141y-93 80

15th July, 1892.

SLIPS

OF THE

NORTH-CHINA DESK HONG LIST

OF THIS YEAR

HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO

CHEFOO,	NEWCHWANG,
CHINKIANG,	NINGPO,
FOOCHOW,	PEKING,
HANKOW,	TIENTSIN,
ICHANG,	WENCHOW,
KICKIANG,	WUCHU,

FOR REVISION FOR THE ISSUE OF
1893.Residents at these places are requested
to kindly send in their Returns as early as
possible, even if no change has occurred.New Firms and Residents whose names
do not appear in the "North-China Desk
Hong List, 1892." will oblige by furnishing
particulars to the Publisher before 4th
January, 1893.**"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE**

2, KICKIANG ROAD.

Shanghai, 9th Dec., 1892.

NOW READY.

THE

**ANGLO-CHINESE
DATE-BLOCK**

FOR

1893.

A COMPLETE

**ENGLISH & CHINESE CALENDAR
IN TWO COLOURS.**Price: **\$0.75 each.****NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE,**

2, KICKIANG ROAD,

W. BREWER,

4, NANKING ROAD.

Shanghai, 20th Sept., 1892

UNZEN AND ROUND ABOUT IT

INCLUDING

TRIPS TO HIGO.

Price 50 cents.

Can be obtained at

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
Mr. W. BREWER.

AND

NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE,

17 703

Shanghai, 18th Sept., 1891.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'SAnd that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature
in Blue Ink across the Label.*For Liebig*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the
Company.**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.**

COOKERY BOOKS can be had at the Office of this paper.

31de-92 68

8th January, 1892

**EXTRACT
OF MEAT**FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.Invaluable for India as
an Efficient Tonic in all
cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest
Climates, and for any
length of time.**"The Real Cup o' Kindness."**A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies
in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.MATURED IN TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY
SHERRY CASKS. GUARANTEED.**A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.**The Letters **B O S** are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this
MATCHLESS OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.**B O S**12 Years Old ***
(Gold Capsule)
8 Years Old **
(Blue Capsule)
5 Years Old *
(Green Capsule.)An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so
entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants.
Clever judges pronounce it unique and unrivalled.**B O S** is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capped, the age being notified
by a small label on each bottle.The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience
of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able
to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now
presented in this special blend of **B O S****PEASE, SON & CO., 14, Quality St., LEITH, SCOTLAND.**
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

—O-A-W— 17 765

25th Sept., 1891.

LEA & PERRINS'**SAUCE,**

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.;
and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

—O-A-W— 18ju-93 564

16th Sept., 1892.

FOR SALE. EXCHANGE EQUIVALENTS.

Bar Silver,
Indian Mita Rupees, Mexican Dollars,
and Shanghai Taels.
Rupee, Dollar and Tael Equivalents.
Interest Allowances at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.,
stated separately.

Price, \$1.
Can be obtained at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.
AND
NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.
1267 Shanghai, 17th Dec., 1892.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE Co.

Capital Paid-up £ 245,000
Premium Income £1,295,000
Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Invested Funds £5,800,000
Total Assets £6,499,000

FIRE OFFICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates
to extent of £15,000 on any one first-
class Building or its contents.

LIFE OFFICE.
Risks accepted at REDUCED RATES.
Tables may be had on application to
TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.,
Agents.
66e c.a. 815 Shanghai. 13th Dec., 1892
n19jy Z

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the MARINE DEPART-
MENT, are prepared to issue Policies of
Insurance at current rates, payable either
here or in London, and/or the principal
Eastern and Australian Ports

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
For the LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
c.a. Marine Branch
280c-89 942 Shanghai, 29th Oct., 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SHANGHAI, 29th December, 1892.

PIECE GOODS.—Notwithstanding the interval being largely taken up with holidays a fair business has been in progress on a Cash basis, or for delivery before China New Year. Holders are very strong, but the dealers have responded to their demands with remarkable alacrity, and judging by the numerous resales that have been reported they can well afford to do so. It is difficult to find out whether these are actual transactions, however, or only published with the object of making market quotations—it is certainly to this end that the high prices have been paid for small lots of some shops at auction. So far no business of any importance has taken place in AMERICAN makes, and the supply promises to be very short. The dealers have enough perhaps for the first flight of Steamers to the North, but when that is exhausted they will have to pay up very considerably before they can obtain any more. This should help ENGLISH manufactures into a premier position, and ought certainly to be a great opportunity for the local Mills, but it is rumoured that they have had to refuse offers at handsome prices on account of engagements entered into when the market was about at the bottom!

There is not much news about the MANCHESTER market, owing to the holidays, no doubt, the latest telegrams reporting it to be firm but less active. The high prices ruling there, together with the very poor rates that can be obtained for forward remittance, has quite put a stop to all indent business.

STATISTICS.—The table of Re-exports to Tientsin from this during the last eleven years will be found on the page 990 hereof. They present rather a contrast to the Newchwang figures published a few weeks ago, inasmuch that they are quite up to the average, the only important falling off being in AMERICAN DRILLS. English goods have gone satisfactorily as far as COTTONS are concerned, but the trade in WOOLENS is dwindling. INDIAN YARNS show another important advancement, and altogether the figures turn out very much better than could have been expected, judging by the dragging demand throughout the season. Although the trade has been satisfactory as regards the off take, it has not been very remunerative to those engaged in it.

Grey Shirtings.—8-4-lbs. - Business from first hands has not been very extensive, but still it shows that goods are wanted even at the high prices now required by Importers. Sales of all kinds are probably inside 20,000 pieces, the following being some of the prices paid:—*Red Lion and Flag* Tls. 1.62½, *Green 3 Old Men* Tls. 1.65, *Red Joss* Tls. 1.67½, *Two Kangaroo* Tls. 1.72½, *Red 3 Old Man and Blue Joss* Tls. 1.75, all for prompt delivery, while resales are also mentioned of *Blue 2 Duck* at Tls. 1.55 and *Three Feet* at Tls. 1.75. Holders are very strong and considering this the demand is good. Auction prices are again higher, the common makes especially.

Light Weights.—There is nothing reported privately, but at auction the few 5-lbs. and common 7-lbs. have advanced very considerably, the better makes not quite so much.

Heavy Weights.—A lot of bogus sales have been published this week which are very misleading, the only actual transactions from first hands, as far as I can gather, being—9-2-lbs. *Water Goat* No. 1009, at Tls. 1.97½, 10-lbs. *Three Dog* at Tls. 2.15, *Blue Woman* at Tls. 2.22½, *Pan-ro Eagle* at Tls. 2.30, and 11-lbs. *Blue Woman* at Tls. 2.35. The quantity is not more than 15,000 pieces, prompt delivery. A chop has been sold for the Korean market showing an advance of two-mace in 3 weeks, which looks well! Strong prices have been paid at auction.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—A good business has been done, sales of over 20,000 pieces being reported, as follows:—*Three Soldier* Tls. 2.40, *Double Stork CCC* Tls. 2.62½, *Three Dog* Tls. 2.67½, *Soldier and Gun* Tls. 2.70 and *Bird* Tls. 3.00, all from first hands and for delivery before China New Year, and resales of *Soldier DDD* at Tls. 2.55, and *ditto GGG* at Tls. 2.62½. In addition to these 2,000 pieces 39-inch goods have found buyers, *Two Flag* at Tls. 2.50 and *Three Flag* at Tls. 2.70.

White Shirtings.—A fair quantity is reported to have been sold this week at advancing prices, the following being some of the sales, in 64-reeds—*Red 2 Stag* Tls. 1.77½, *Gold Joss* Tls. 1.90, *Blue 2 Stag* Tls. 1.92½ and *Blue Cock* Tls. 1.95, and in 72-reeds—*Woman* Tls. 2.20, *Chrysanthemum* Tls. 2.32½ and *Three Ring* Tls. 2.33. Rates at auction are again higher, 3 to 4 candareens for 64-reeds and 5 to 6 for the finer goods.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs. —There has been some movement in these makes, and although prices are improving it is more gradually than in the other classes of goods. The sales reported are:—*Three Fish* Tls. 1.17, *Horse and Jockey* Tls. 1.18, *Gold Pheasant* Tls. 1.20, *Lion* Tls. 1.22, *Silver Dragon* Tls. 1.35, *Hand and Branch* Tls. 1.40, and *Gold Dragon* Tls. 1.42½. Auction rates are slightly better both for these and 8-lbs.

Indian.—Prices are rising in sympathy with ENGLISH makes. Sales were made of *Yellow Lion* 6-lbs. at Tls. 1.05, but holders are now asking higher prices.

Drills.—English.—The only sale mentioned is 1,125 pieces *Elephant and Snake* at Tls. 2.50. The market is strong, but there is very little available stock.

Dutch.—Sales have been made of these at an important advance in prices, namely:—*Cock* at Tls. 2.57½ and *Flying Horse* at Tls. 2.60, showing the eagerness with which these makes are wanted.

American.—It is reported that 7,500 pieces *New Lion* have been taken at Tls. 2.75, an advance of four mace over the last sale! As it is sometime now since any transactions have taken place this will give some indication of the position of the market.

Sheetings.—The market is strong and sales of about 10,000 pieces English have been made at better prices—quotations being, *Stag* Tls. 2.40, *Goat* Tls. 2.42½, and *Soldier* Tls. 2.45.

Indian.—Are enquired for at about Tls. 2.35, but stocks are small and no sales have taken place.

American.—Have not been dealt in, the few in first hands being strongly held, and Importers are curious to see what prices the Natives will be prepared to pay.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—A sale of 50 bales 2 fold 30/32s., on private terms, is the only transaction mentioned.

Indian.—Only a small business has been done this week, sales amounting to 940 bales. Prices are fairly steady, No. 10s. showing a decline of a quarter of a tael here and there, but buyers do not seem inclined to go on at present. Quotations are:—

No. 6s., 5 bales—*Leopold* Tls. 50½.

No. 10s., 645 bales—*Jam Manufacturing* Tls. 50, *Indian Manufacturing*, *Mazagon*, *Dunbar* and *Indo-China* Tls. 50½, *Victoria* Tls. 51, *Motilal*, *Imperial* and *New Empress* Tls. 52, *James Greaves* Tls. 52½, *Connaught* Tls. 52½, *Tea Carrier* Tls. 53 and *Howard* Tls. 53½.

No. 12s., 4 bales—*Victoria* Tls. 52.

No. 16s., 23 bales—*Hongkong Mill* Tls. 55½, *Western India*, *A. E. & Co.'s Mill* and *Anglo Indian* Tls. 55½ and *Franjee Petit* Tls. 59.

No. 20s., 155 bales—*Flower Chip* Tls. 58, *James Greaves* and *Imperial* Tls. 59 and *Motilal* Tls. 59½.

The s.s. *Jara* brought 3,162 bales and s.s. *Verona* 2,414 bales to this market.

Fancy Goods.—A quiet but steady business is going on, buyers paying up in quite a satisfactory manner for their requirements—*Indigo Handkerchiefs* have sold at Tls. 0.48 and are wanted. *Glazed Chintzes* have been taken at Tls. 1.42½, and *Figured Melz Cords* at Tls. 2.97½. A sale of 6,000 pieces *2 Feather White Victoria Lawns* is mentioned at Tls. 0.60. A fair quantity of the lighter weights of *Turkey Reds* have changed hands at low prices, but an improvement on previous rates. Some *Union Italians* have been sold at Tls. 5.50 and some small indents for *Black Cotton Lastings* and *Fancy Prints* have also been put through.

Woolens.—There seems to be a better feeling in the market and prices at auction this week all show more or less improvement. *Camlets* are distinctly better on the average.—*Gentian* showing a further advance. *Long Ells* have gone higher, through somewhat irregularly, for all the chops except *GGL*, which shows a slight decline, no doubt being unduly high before. Offers have been submitted to England for common qualities but no business has resulted, the market there being stronger. *Lastings* show a satisfactory rise at auction, but though better prices have been offered to manufacturers they have failed to respond. *Spanish Stripes* are fairly steady, but somewhat irregular still.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) Tls. 380/387, (old) Tls. 390/397; Patna, (new) Tls. 417; Benares (new) Tls. 423.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular of 29th December:—London advices to 23rd current quote a firm market.

RAW SILK has relaxed into dullness and comparative inactivity. Prices are distinctly weaker, and with the high rate of native interest now ruling it is probable that dealers would meet a demand more freely than they did last week.

TSATLEES.—Only 100 bales have been booked on the parity of Tls. 355 for Mountain No. 4.

HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—A small transaction is reported at quotations.

TAYSAAMS.—A few bales of Woosihls have found buyers.

YELLOW SILKS.—Are in fair demand for Asiatic markets and some 200 bales have been booked.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns, December 22nd to 28th, 850 bales White and 75 piculs Yellow and Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—No business.

WILD SILKS.—A settlement of (native) Filature Tussah is reported at Tls. 227½.

WASTE SILKS.—No transactions.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—Buyers waiting arrivals of New Seasons' goods.

Purchases include:—**TSATLEES.**—Gold Lion at Tls. 355, Mountain 4 at Tls. 355. **HANGCHOW TSATLEES.**—Lanhook at Tls. 305, Lanping at Tls. 285. **TAYSAAMS.**—9/12 Moss Double Butterfly II at Tls. 245. **YELLOW SILK.**—Mienschew at Tls. 252½, Meeyang (common) at Tls. 200 a 215, Fooyung at Tls. 195, Wongyi at Tls. 210, Wongchow (common) at Tls. 175, Szechong (good) at Tls. 177½. **Filature Tussah Re-reels** (8 Cocoons) at Tls. 227½.

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Settlements for this mail †	250	500	1,600	2,900	1,300	500 bales.
" for the season†	54,250	48,500	37,200	54,200	45,500	38,000
Stocks.....	11,750	13,500	14,800	10,000	3,000	12,000 "
Total Arrivals\$.....	66,000	62,000	52,000	64,200	48,500	50,000 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this Market and forward contracts. \$ Including old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	2,233	35,964	38,197	3,612	2,369	1,080	45,258 bales.
" Yellow	...	4,180	4,180	...	1,503	194	5,877 "
" Wild	117	2,102	2,219	145	...	81	2,445 "
	2,350	42,246	44,596	3,757	3,872	1,355	53,580 "
Against in 1891-92.....	5,720	32,286	38,006	4,007	4,259	1,126	47,398 "
" 1890-91.....	3,940	25,900	29,840	2,368	2,751	1,006	35,965 "
Export Waste Silk	4,837	25,569	30,406	75	...	110	30,591 piculs
" Cocoons	246	2,697	2,943	542	...	25	3,510 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 146 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

317 " " " " Continent.

463

Tea.—BLACK TEA.—No settlements reported. Stock—3,051 half-chests.

GREEN TEA.—*Pingsueys.*—The "combination" has failed to carry out the scheme proposed at its inception, and musters were openly placed on the market on 26th inst. It is difficult to say who is the more disappointed at the result of the lock-up: the Teamen or the optative shipper. The Teamen find they are only getting the same prices as they could have obtained three months ago, and have paid heavy interest for holding. It is also rumoured that their shipments will be saddled with high Exchange owing to forward settlements. The quantity brought to market is about 50,000 boxes, some 38,000 boxes of which have already been either bought or shipped on native account. Prices range from Tls. 16½ to 26. The business has been done by a few houses and is almost entirely for shipment to America.

COUNTRY TEA.—Season closed.

Settlements reported are:—

Pingsuey	1,557 ½-chests. at Tls. 16.50 to 24.00 per picul.
Moyuen	315 " " 22.50
Fychow	268 " " 17.75
	2,140 ½-chests.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black.	Green.
Total to date, 1892.....	23,675,945 lbs.	6,016,452 lbs.
" 1891	26,355,005 lbs.	5,707,367 lbs.
Decrease	2,679,060 lbs.	.....
Increase .....	.....	309,085 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black.	Green.
Total to date, 1892.....	7,160,076 lbs.	13,552,218 lbs.
" 1891	4,524,826 lbs.	15,545,107 lbs.
Increase, 1892	2,635,250 lbs.	.....
Decrease, 1892 .....	.....	1,992,889 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.

	Green Tea.
Total to date, 1892.....	3,598,495 lbs.
" 1891	3,381,777 lbs.
Increase, 1892	216,718 lbs.*

* Including the cargo of the *Bokhara* 250,616 lbs. lost.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 3s. 8½d. Banks Bills, demand, 3s. 9d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 3s. 9½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 3s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10d. 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 4.73; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 4.83, 6 months' sight, 4.86. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.90. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 105½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72 per cent. discount; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers 71½. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 71. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 307. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 307½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, Tls. 258.50. Silver Bars, Tls. 111.00. Mexican dollars, Tls. 73.00. Carolus dollars, Tls. 89.00. Copper Cash, 1,410. Chinese Interest, mace 5.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 38½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Circular.)

Dec.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	N. YK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.		T/T	Rupees. T/T
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
28th.....	38	3.8½	3.9	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	4.82/4.85	4.83/4.86	3.90/91	105½	71½	71½	307
29th.....	38½	3.8½	3.9	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10	3.10½	4.82/4.85	4.84/4.87	3.90/91	105½	72	71½	307
30th.....	38½	3.8½	3.8½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	4.82/4.85	4.83/4.86	3.90	105½	72	71½	307

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 29th December, 1892, comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....	8,155 pcs. against	9,550 pcs. and	18,135 pcs.	Velvets	pc against	 pcs. and	 pcs.
White Shirtings ...	3,460 " "	3,460 " "	7,700 "	Velveteens	" "	" "	" "
T-Cloths	2,405 " "	2,365 " "	3,700 "	Cotton Yarn	bales "	" "	" "
Drills, English.....	" "	" "	375 "	Camlets	1,210 pcs.	1,160 "	850 pcs.
Jeans, "	" "	" "	90 "	Long Ellis	520 "	480 "	640 "
Sheetings, English	200 "	240 "	940 "	Lastings	500 "	700 "	700 "
Turkey Reds	80 "	" "	" "	Spanish Stripes.....	954 "	1,056 "	702 "

PIECE GOODS.

At Niekie, 24th inst.—

Turkey Red.—80 pieces; *Green Cat* £1.00.

At Ta-koo, 27th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Steamer* £1.31½/32.8.4-lbs.—1,900 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £1.30½/37, *Man and Horse* £1.47½/48½, *Steamer* £1.57½/57½, *Blue Dragon* £1.69/69½.10-lbs.—100 pieces; *Blue Dragon* £2.00½.11-lbs.—200 pieces; *Steamer* £2.12½, *Blue Dragon* £2.46½.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—600 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £1.08, *Man and Horse* £1.22½, *Steamer* £1.41½, *Silver Dragon* £1.53½.7.4-lbs.—225 pieces; *Gold* No. 3 £1.56, do. No. 2 £1.72, do. No. 1 £1.76½.8-lbs.—360 pieces; *Man and Horse* £1.43½, *Steamer* £1.62, *Silver Dragon* £1.78½.8.4-lbs.—180 pieces; *Gold* No. 3 £1.78½, do. No. 2 £1.90½, do. No. 1 £2.00½.

At E-wo, 28th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—1,920 pieces; *Blue Crab* £1.63/63½, *Green 2 Tea Caddy* £1.77, *Blue Tea Caddy XXX* £1.85½.*Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £1.85½/85½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £1.95/95½.10-lbs.—250 pieces; *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.27/27½.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—210 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.27½/27½.

At Yuen-fong, 29th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—200 pieces; *Lotus* £0.97½. 7-lbs.—600 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.36½/37, *Blue 4 Sister* £1.40, *Blue S-Students* £1.51½.8.4-lbs.—1,545 pieces; *Two Man* £1.48½/48½, *House* £1.49½, *Blue Britannia* £1.56/56½, *Blue 4 Sister* £1.60, *Blue Double Shield* £1.60, *Red 3 Students* £1.66½, *Red Saint Child* £1.68½, *Blue Fish Man* £1.77½, *Five Brothers* £1.83½.10-lbs.—1,260 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.89½, *Red do.* £2.10½, *Red 3 Students* £2.08½, *do. Star* £2.05½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.13½, *Red 4 Sister* £2.20½/21½.10.12-lbs.—100 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £2.37½.11-lbs.—250 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.36½/36½.12-lbs.—180 pieces; *Nine Lion* £2.29 and *Soldier* £2.37.**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 1,600 pieces; *House bright* £1.65½, do. dull £1.63, *Blue Double Lighthouse bright*, £1.68/68½, dull £1.64½.72-reed.—1,860 pieces; *Red 2 Sister* £2.13/13½, *Red Double Lighthouse bright* £2.15/16½, do. dull £2.13½/14, *Red Gold Star bright* £2.38, dull £2.35½/36.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—580 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.10½, *Blue Lion* £1.28½, *Red Double Shield* £1.27½, *Red Dog* £1.28½, *Red 3 Students* £1.38½.8-lbs.—250 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.49½, *Painted 3-Students* £1.82½.**Sheetings.**—English.—14-lbs.—140 pieces; *Lion-on-Cloud* £2.41½, *Old Man Head B* £2.42½.15-lbs.—60 pieces; *Old Man Head* £2.54½.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	* Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid. "	Salon. Pos.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.R. p. pcs....									9.02½/10	..	..	8.75	
Salon, p. pcs....									280	..	..	20*	300
9 Old Man, F.F.R p. pc.									7.72½/75	..	..	7.50	
Salon, p. pcs....									180	..	..	20*	200

Chops -	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash and Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	It. Gt. Mid.	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G., p.p.	10 90/92½	10 5½	11 35/37½	11.25	11.20	...	10.50	...	...	...	10 40	10.52½	300
Sales, pcs.	120	40	80	20*	20	...	10	...	...	...	10	10*	
Ship, G.G.H., p. pc.	11 00	10.55	11.40	...	11.23½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs.	20	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Old Man, S.S.H., p.p.	10.62½/65	10.0½/12½	11.30	10.60/62½	10.45/50	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	10.27½	390
Sales, pcs.	160	70	80	20*	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	20*	
Goose, p. pc. C.P.H.	10.37/40	...	...	20*	10.25/30	...	...	...	...	...	9 91	...	100
Sales, pcs.	50	...	...	20*	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Man & Horse, p. pc.	10.43/45	...	...	10.45/46	10.30/32	...	...	...	...	...	9.94	...	100
Sales, pcs.	50	...	...	20*	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Double Deer, p. pc.	9.36	...	9.81	...	8 78	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	...	50
Sales, pcs.	20	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Fish, P.P.P., p. pc.	10 34/40	9.96	10.88	10.33	9.33*/10.33	9.31	...	...	10.27	...	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	60	40	30	20*	30	10*	...	...	10	...	9.65	...	
Double Cock, p. pc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
3 Dogs, p. pc.	...	...	...	...	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse, G.G.L.,	5.77	5 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Sales, pcs.	80	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tiger & Ring, p. pc.	5.46/47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Horse Head, p. pc.	5 32/36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tiger, C.P.H., p. pc.	4.49/50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buffalo Head, p. pc.	5 29/30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia, T.T.B., p. yd.	0.49/49½	0.44½	0.46½	...	0.43½	0.48	...	0.47½	0.45½	...	...	0.48	126
Sales, pcs.	60	12	6	...	6	6*	...	6	6	...	...	24	
Old Man Head, A.A.B.	0.45½/46	0.41½	0.45½	0.41½	...	...	...	0.39½	...	...	0.47½	...	60
Sales, pcs.	24	6	12	6*	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	
Elephant, p. yd.	0.45.9/46.1	...	0.46.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Sales, pcs.	96	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Singls Phoenix, p. yd.	0.45½/45.6	...	0.46.7/46.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Sales, pcs.	132	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
H.H., p. yd.	0.49½/50	...	0.52½/52½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Sales, pcs.	96	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Horse, B.T.I., p. yd.	0.45.0/46.16	...	0.45.7	0.42.05	...	0.43½	...	...	0.46.05*	0.48.15/48½	0.41.05/41.5	...	240
Sales, pcs.	84	...	12	6*	...	18	12	...	0.45.55	24	60*	...	
Buffalo, p. yd.	0.44.15/42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Sales, pcs.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pig's Head, p. pc.	0.43 7	...	0.42 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.42.8	24
Sales, pcs.	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	

TABLE OF RE-EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAI TO TIENTSIN FOR THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS, COMPILED FROM "THE CUSTOMS RETURNS."

Goods.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.	1,269,167	1,184,245	1,326,752	1,275,850	1,223,588	1,277,486	1,238,939	1,328,320	1,148,027	1,133,400	1,029,200
T-Cloths, 32-in....."	267,307	174,864	307,452	296,227	305,527	346,335	338,393	468,823	446,344	451,400	445,100
36-in....."	6,550	3,000	6,180	8,160	6,020	9,260	6,668	5,850	...	...	...
White Shirtings....."	593,800	619,490	559,587	590,061	566,465	642,790	553,280	593,720	566,821	475,000	470,500
Drills, Eng. and Dut....."	71,706	81,809	117,633	116,133	154,394	138,761	118,317	134,474	74,170	114,800	119,200
American....."	263,740	338,366	237,555	256,741	231,560	230,775	269,137	168,960	193,987	190,500	168,000
Jeans, Eng. and Dut....."	103,545	87,220	112,025	92,192	88,891	129,275	93,076	78,399	70,845	83,400	126,300
American....."	13,200	17,585	15,820	15,770	17,435	27,480	20,880	14,960	33,820	22,360	...
Sheetings, English....."	254,324	248,914	224,037	140,820	236,087	100,080	25,223	45,132	80,135	43,300	36,500
American....."	958,540	935,450	841,167	917,151	689,488	890,892	976,683	718,032	534,060	363,000	368,500
Dyed Shirtings....."	47,702	26,980	25,350	19,558	7,190	11,492	4,783	24,725	14,687	8,500	9,300
Bro. & Spot. Sht., Wh....."	202	170	1,080	599	...	300	30	1,981	400	94	...
Dk....."	7,045	11,388	11,114	8,763	12,320	19,239	14,613	7,479	14,450	11,450	5,400
Chintzes....."	14,117	13,580	35,982	80,796	79,815	88,480	78,828	56,871	53,356	65,900	...
Printed T Cloths....."	142,997	119,159	152,589	54,016	55,198	83,076	61,506	38,491	24,395	...	68,500
Twills....."	37,593	35,513	33,207	27,630	32,853	37,430	33,709	45,264	42,872	42,000	...
Turkey Red Shirtings....."	94,321	107,800	90,035	102,835	100,611	117,859	107,550	118,671	135,201	181,500	130,300
Velvets....."	1,614	2,107	2,713	2,895	1,344	2,054	4,395	2,436	660	1,300	...
Velveteens....."	160	150	310	597	652	211	302	110	178	360	2,400
Handkerchiefs.....Doz.	22,022	22,875	20,906	18,071	19,934	29,857	17,135	14,056	13,126	8,700	18,700
Muslins.....Pcs.	16,888	16,496	13,543	15,348	25,534	21,078	13,261	11,838	17,337	17,800	20,000
Leaves & Bezirines....."	2,190	5,009	3,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn Bombay Pcs.	146,173	109,778	82,616	55,880	35,807	56,950	38,759	27,058	8,209	6,000	4,900
English....."	6,078	11,352	10,749	7,311	2,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Sp., Woollen Pcs.	5,910	5,598	9,252	5,668	7,433	8,924	8,024	8,554	7,486	5,560	6,400
Cotton....."	14,087	6,832	5,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Med. & Broad Cloths....."	1,482	888	1,106	1,222	1,665	1,813	2,481	2,084	1,554	2,100	608
Camlets....."	2,016	5,050	5,630	5,357	4,128	8,730	7,250	5,290	6,794	4,300	7,000
Long Ells....."	2,310	3,350	1,397	3,120	2,960	4,600	2,860	2,600	3,300	2,880	2,000
Lastings....."	12,988	22,420	14,562	14,549	14,400	18,905	13,077	14,466	12,844	11,900	10,700
Italian Cloths....."	183,122	216,712	234,320	189,857	227,556	248,668	170,042	166,381	152,122	93,300	53,200
Cott. Lastings & Ital....."	130	...	320	366	270	920	1,280	450	950	800	...
Lustres, Plain....."	1,500	1,500	1,800	2,560	3,030	5,366	7,693	7,085	14,021	18,000	13,900
Figured Orleans....."	9,881	6,184	9,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels....."	16,843	9,791	8,238	19,147	5,615	14,116	12,725	3,634	26,897	4,300	13,400
Lead in Figs.....Pcs.	16,367	17,914	11,937	17,034	13,440	22,251	20,991	16,538	14,122	7,300	16,100
Iron—Nail Rod....."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 28th December, 1892, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 298 to 302, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hioho.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	3,535	180	14,135	1,090	2,850	51,355		3,820		1,345		3,000		16,238	12,000		
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	430	325	1,440	200	145	3,000	1,050	1,350		2,380					3,000		
" 36-in. "	260				90	480									3,000		60
White Shirtings "	300	50	900	130	150	9,122	200	317		350					300		391
Drills, English & Dutch "		15	360			990	240			60					150		
" American "	150	15	30			1,125											250
Jeans, English & Dutch "	140							600							150		80
" American "																	100
Sheetings, English "			770	370	980	1,150	200										500
" American "	40		60				200	1,140									200
Dyed Shirtings "			760			600	50								55		150
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh. "																	
" Dyed "	50		50			130											150
Chintzes "			110			158	150										300
Printed T-Cloths "	60		300		60	2,302	180			160							500
Printed Twills "			268	84		952											300
Turkey Red Shirtings "	125	40	685	145	325	1,985	996			580	880				250		200
Velvets "	60			30	30	60				30							150
Velveteens "						60											50
Handkerchiefs Doz.			360		200	750				200						4,500	
Muslins Pcs.						200											500
Lenos & Balzarines "																	250
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pels.	84		609	318	681	3,426	654	2,229									90
" English "				18		75		48							6		30
Spanish Stripes, Woollen. Pcs.	24	18	12	30	30	228	6	24		132							90
" Cotton "			72			6	48										50
Medium and Broad Cloths "	6		6	22	12	388									10		60
Camlets "	20	70		20	70	870				280							150
Long Ells "		20	110	240	100	460											150
Lastings "	20		20	30	100	1,430	30			100							250
Italian Cloth "	120	30	60	90		490											250
Cotton Lastings & Italians "	120	90	1,169	160	150	4,187	380	400		30					820		600
Lustres, Plain "																	50
Figured Orleans "																	200
Cotton Flannels "	270		240	274	40	356		40		40							600
Lead in Pigs Pels.		21	130		176												
Iron—Nail Rod "	693			07	52	554	168					42					
Kerosine Oil, American Cas.	11,200	8,000			3,380	23,000	1,500			100							
" Russian "																	

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS,
ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1892.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1892.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 25th December, 1891.
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	109,548	6,142,537	5,845,375	14,550	5,924,675	5,460,917	1,122,624	1,290,656
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	13,320	1,323,138	1,344,814	900	1,349,647	1,231,355	263,782	209,832
" 36-in. "	3,890	285,328	315,293		311,824	328,169	83,398	27,930
White Shirtings "	17,210	1,888,111	1,955,326		1,578,074	2,005,592	337,162	478,006
Drills, English & Dutch "	2,115	369,430	313,730	3,900	189,630	316,589	10,201	98,556
" American "	1,570	638,912	794,591		572,762	865,340	3,379	89,064
Jeans, English & Dutch "	1,270	164,485	154,539		136,636	172,361	35,154	66,062
" American "	100	18,470	25,475		18,000	16,500	1,370	285
Sheetings, English "	3,970	742,119	767,772	2,420	693,508	896,633	139,748	273,068
" American "	1,640	1,519,964	1,656,752		1,385,730	1,969,345	200,540	276,283
Dyed Shirtings "	1,615	254,105	191,475	822	228,938	158,278	27,057	15,785
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh. "		1,962	2,987		2,524	3,936	562	3,226
" Dyed "	560	37,938	36,626		23,796	32,209	?	5,198
Chintzes "	718	57,552	68,984		71,550	63,311	26,581	14,149
Printed T-Cloths "	3,562	480,292	402,495		530,203	432,058	248,175	228,273
Printed Twills "	1,604	135,709	116,626		177,337	76,245	48,087	19,648
Turkey Red Shirtings "	6,411	448,368	453,828		337,525	718,709	273,451	336,863
Velvets "	360	39,627	35,801	150	42,089	28,594	8,189	1,816
Velveteens "	110	13,062	11,676		10,349	10,222	1,011	1,775
Handkerchiefs Doz.	6,010	421,784	415,596		540,797	363,807	189,521	139,847
Muslins Pcs.	700	187,287	219,080		225,731	246,517	65,353	47,519
Lenos & Balzarines "	250	96,565	67,548		81,670	75,753	14,658	31,628
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pels.	8,151	740,855	523,996	8,898	681,094	577,016	41,565	118,610
" English "	177	34,579	41,822		15,947	36,532	4,147	19,968
Spanish Stripes, Woollen. "	594	38,851	41,629	12	47,226	44,772	5,948	6,706
" Cotton "	176	28,025	18,899	168	24,076	14,140	?	?
Medium and Broad Cloths "	504	26,075	21,122	30	37,041	22,097	15,492	10,267
Camlets "	1,480	73,658	91,734		62,399	88,518	5,528	16,677
Long Ells "	1,080	77,399	86,852		72,780	87,062	5,140	15,895
Lastings "	1,980	7,268	183,886	80	115,982	204,694	7,268	39,909
Italian Cloth "	1,040	84,621			71,246		5,697	
Cotton Lastings & Italians "	8,136	589,318	604,823	1,206	671,923	581,983	219,544	153,420
Lustres, Plain "	50	2,510	3,765		1,098	750	?	?
Figured Orleans "	200	23,641	23,663		10,369	12,155	1,300	4,314
Cotton Flannels "	1,856	80,526	54,711	1,858	103,499	100,277	74,567	70,585
Lead in Pigs Pels.	327	88,316	91,584		104,378	72,682	26,038	17,730
Iron—Nail Rod "	1,576	199,457	198,360		187,755	355,424	95,214	176,391
Kerosine Oil, American Cas.	47,180	1,269,533	1,496,705		1,666,875	2,399,306	623,971	680,128
" Russian "		384,500	695,309		309,515	704,142	1,308	260,220

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

• Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Yarra, Oopack, Prometheus, Melbourne, Elektra, Nanyang, Java, Verona and Bayern.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Malacca, and additional ex Diomed and in Bond ex Prometheus.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 30th December, 1892.

The Christmas holidays have interfered with the little business which has been doing of late.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—A small business has been done at 113 per cent. premium. *Bank of China.*—Ordinary shares have been placed on terms which have not transpired. Founders' shares were sold at £20.

SHIPPING.—A forced sale of *China Mutual S. N.* shares was made, at £6 for Preference shares and £1 for Ordinary shares with £5 paid-up.

INSURANCE (MARINE).—*North-China Insurance* shares have again changed hands at Tls. 230. *Cantons* are wanted at \$105.

INSURANCE (FIRE).—*Hongkongs* are offering at \$260. *Chinas* have been placed at \$87.50. The *Singapore Insurance Co.* is to be wound up. It is anticipated that the shareholders will receive \$18 per share. There are buyers at \$12.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There is no change to report in *WHARF* or *MINING* shares. There is a rumour that the *Belmont Mine* is likely to be sold by the Mortgagees. *Major Brothers* shares have been parted with at Tls. 45.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Land Debentures* have been sold at Tls. 100, plus accrued interest. They are wanted on the same terms.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATION.	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Closing.	Taels.
<i>Banks.</i>										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$3,300,000.00	\$70,807.90	30 June 92	*£1	22 Aug 92	113 pm.	194.36
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ld.	199,875	£10	£1	£223,629.13.7	£3,020.16.9	31 Dec 91	+0.49	4 Mar 92	.....	2.00
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1½	£1½	.....	.....	.....	+£35.23	14 Feb 91	£20.0.0	106.37
National Bank of China, Ld. A	19,970	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. ord. do.	29,955	£10	£8	\$2,052.53	.....	30 June 92	None.	.....	\$39.50	28.84
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$200	146.00
<i>Shipping.</i>										
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£3,000	£1,045.67	31 Dec 91	*£2	10 Oct 92	.....	97.50
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£2,437.1.1	31 Dec 91	+2½%	7 July 92	.....	21.00
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£566.77	30 June 92	*3%	1 Mar 92	.....	500.00
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	20,000	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£6.0.0	31.30
Do. ord. do.	10,000	£10	£5	£85,000.00	£2,384.17.5	31 Dec 90	*3%	5 Nov 92	£1.0.0	5.22
Do. do. do.	10,000	£10	£3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£3.0.0	.....
Tuku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	8,600	T.£50	T.£50	£24,000.00	£20,054.71	31 Dec 91	*3½%	15 July 92	T.£58.00	60.50
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$619,000.00	\$5,257.46	30 June 92	*4%	29 July 92	\$30.00	21.90
<i>Docks.</i>										
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£20,000.00	£395.45	30 June 92	*£12	4 July 92	.....	420.00
Byrd & Co., Ld., Founders'	200	£100	£100	£41,000.00	£5,302.57	.....	+£12	28 June 92	.....	300.60
Byrd & Co., Ld.	7,800	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1.0.0	140.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ld.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	105.00
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>										
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld. ...	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$750,000.00	\$237,185.68	30 April 92	+£4.50	19 Sept 92	\$55.00	40.15
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£200	£50	£205,336.80	£405,979.17	30 June 92	*£14.73	26 April 92	.....	230.00
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$842,000.00	\$422,392.37	30 June 92	+£7	12 Oct 92	\$83.00	60.59
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ld.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$340,000.00	\$64,555.65	31 Dec 91	+£6%	10 Mar 90	.....	80.00
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$730,000.00	\$73,349.32	31 Dec 91	\$3	22 Oct 92	\$105.00	76.65
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$35,000.00	\$364,722.32	31 Dec 91	+5%	15 July 92	\$14.25	10.40
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld. ...	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,060,000	\$308,333.00	31 Dec 91	+£18	15 Mar 92	\$260.00	189.80
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$779,000.00	\$185,298.47	31 Dec 91	+£8	8 Mar 92	\$87.50	63.88
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$70,000.00	\$152,968.87	31 Dec 91	+5%	29 Mar 92	\$16.50	12.05
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld. ...	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$126,852.17	31 Dec 91	+£0.70	26 April 90	\$12.50	9.12
<i>Wharves.</i>										
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ...	2,867	£100	£100	£89,089.75	£2,403.85	31 Dec 91	*£6.00	10 Aug 92	.....	276.00
Birt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co.	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct 91	*3½%	28 Nov 92	.....	37.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$15,459.84	31 Dec 91	*\$1.50	15 Aug 92	\$44.00	32.12
<i>Mining.</i>										
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ld.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Smuggler Union Mining Co.	50,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal.	.....
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld. ...	115,000	\$5	\$2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.15	0.11
Do. do.	25,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$895,449.49	30 June 91	None.	.....	\$1.00	0.73
New Imuris Mines, Ld.	200,000	£1	£0.17.6	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$2.50	1.83
Belmont Consolidated Min. Co.	3,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.10	0.07
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>										
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£30,300.65	£3,196.23	31 Dec 91	*4%	1 Aug 92	.....	212.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£8,000.00	£1,730.29	31 Dec 91	*2½%	1 Aug 92	.....	71.50
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£100,000.00	£7,670.22	31 Dec 91	*6%	7 July 92	.....	215.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	£20	£20	£21,192.05	£266.93	31 Dec 91	*3%	28 July 92	.....	162.50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ld.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£37,810.42	30 June 92	None.	.....	.....	11.00
Hall & Holtz Co-optive Co., Ld.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£4,692.42	29 Feb 92	+£2	15 May 90	.....	6.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ld.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$3,061.51	31 Dec 91	*\$5%	10 Mar 92	\$120.00	87.60
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ld.	477	£100	£100	.....	£790.28	31 Dec 91	+£7	15 Mar 92	.....	91.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld.	20,000	£50	£30	£21,354.00	£1,037.79	31 Dec 91	*2%	20 July 92	.....	27.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$552.12	31 Dec 91	*\$5	20 April 92	\$97.50	71.17
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,800	£50	£50	£1,500.00	£2,913.28	31 Dec 91	*£1.50	3 Nov 92	.....	46.50
Major Brothers, Ld.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£623.53	14 Oct 92	*£1.50	9 Dec 92	.....	45.00
Y'hana Engin. & Iron Work, Ld.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$10,225.99	.....	30 Nov 91	*3%	30 Nov 91	\$85.00	62.05
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	£147.40	31 Dec 91	None.	.....	\$200.00	146.00
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130.00	94.90
Shanghai-Lankat Tob. Co., Ld.	1,590	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	65.00
Do. Founders'	10	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	525.00
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Ld. ...	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	*3%	26 April 92	.....	50.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	1,500	£50	£30	.....	.....	.....	*3%	26 April 92	.....	25.00
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	360	£100	£100	£99.83	.....	31 Oct 91	5%	6 Jan 90	.....	120.00
.....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$15,538.47	31 Dec 91	7%	9 May 92	\$15.50	11.32

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£25,000.00	£100	7 %	Dec. & June.	nominal.
Do. 1884	£15,000.00	£15,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	.....
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£102,000	£100	7 %	Quarterly	£102 (a)
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	*4 %	7 Jan. '92	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	S. £767,200.00	£716,800.00	£250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	 (a)
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. Debentures.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	May & Nov.	£100.00 (a)

* For half year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year, § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.